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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Door to Polish Corridor Tail of Lion or of Lamb Hull Speech Stirs Queries

¶ **Polonaise**—The spotlight of Europe still fixed on Reichsführer Hitler, baton in hand, the question which a world audience now asks is whether the next number is to be a Polonaise. Berlin seems tuned to that possibility, as a National Socialist spokesman lets it be known that German troops are prepared to march into Memel should Polish troops cross the Lithuanian border. Why? Well, Germans look on Memel as an "unredeemed" part of its war-lost territories. It would be "reclaiming its own," so to speak; but, further, it would thus gain a trump card for the almost inevitable game in which the Polish Corridor is the immediate stake. But Germany may not have to march. It is reported to have presented its bill for allowing Poland a free hand in Lithuania. This is the return of Danzig and the Polish Corridor to the Reich. France and Russia hasten to bring pressure to bear on Poland and Lithuania for peaceful settlement of differences. And Prime Minister Chamberlain tells Commons that Britain is doing its utmost to discourage an armed struggle.

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¶ **Where's the Lion's Tail?**—That dangerous and once unpopular pastime of "twisting the British lion's tail" has now become a guessing game. Since the departure of the whip-snapping animal trainer, Anthony Eden, from the foreign policy arena, and the assumption of the whip hand by Prime Minister Chamberlain, there is considerable question as to where the lion's tail is to be found. Is it lashing the air? Perhaps, for the Premier speaks right out in Commons and declares that Britain is intervening outside the League to balk an armed struggle which might arise from the Polish-Lithuanian dispute.

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¶ **Britain is simultaneously** appealing with France, to the Vatican for help of that Roman Catholic authority to discourage merciless bombing of civilians by both sides of the Spanish conflict. And that's all on the side of action. Likewise, rumors of imminent Cabinet changes to include more do-or-dieers, does not alter the swift pace of the movement of rearmament. While there is no present split in the Cabinet on foreign policy, there is certainly a difference of opinion. One school says: "Don't lash your tail." The other says: "Growl—even pounce—if necessary." Between the two there lies a middle course; the course which Britain usually takes.

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¶ **Hull's Middle Course**—The reaction to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's exposition of American foreign policy is interpreted in Rooseveltian circles as excellent—a former Roosevelt might have called it "Bully!" The speech, charting for America a course mid-way between internationalism and isolation, stimulated reporters at the press conference to ask pertinent questions. Would adequate defense avoid attacks on American merchant ships? Is America taking tangible steps relative to the European situation? What did the President think about limiting operations of the American navy to the vicinity of America and its possessions? The President shrugs his shoulders, refuses to talk (which is a foreign policy for him). But the billion-dollar naval program goes rolling right along. Perhaps it is felt that words are superfluous.

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¶ **Day of Reckoning**—Carl P. Herbert of St. Paul, Minn., representing research bureaus in 18 cities, adds his tones to the loud chorus of cautionary voices warning America of the dangers of borrowing from the future. He tells a Senate Unemployment Relief Committee that costs should be scaled down to be financed from current revenues; for, if large cities continue to finance relief by emergency borrowing, they will end up in bankruptcy. He wants Federal aid tuned to a strictly matching basis with an empasis on economy. Says he: "If the people in particular communities cannot afford it, how can the country afford it?"

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¶ **Of Thee We Sing**—John McCormack, born an Irishman, still an Irishman, but an American citizen since 1919, and probably the world's most popular singer of Irish songs, is in a bit of a quandary. Friends in Ireland are continually writing him to toss his hat into the ring and his voice on the ether and become a candidate for President of Ireland. He doesn't know whether his American citizenship disqualifies him under the new Free State Constitution, but if he's eligible—he announces on St. Patrick's Day—he'll go. But only, he adds, "if both the De Valera and Cosgrave Factions want me." Maybe he'll have to sing for it.

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¶ **Banish the Memory** — The Aluminum Company of America has perfected a method of making pictures on metal. Recalling our honeymoon photographs, we're glad that these durable likenesses are to be used mostly for aerial surveys.

Relief Threatens to Ruin U. S. Cities, Research Shows

Nonpartisan Study of 11 Municipalities Indicates That at Present Rate, Expenditures for Relief Mean Ultimate Bankruptcy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—If American cities continue to spend money for relief at the rate they are at present, they will go bankrupt.

That is the warning brought to Washington by a group of municipal research directors after a nonpartisan study of the relief situation from a municipal finance standpoint.

A survey they made in 11 representative American cities in various parts of the country revealed that in all cases the cost of welfare equals at least two thirds of the total tax collections. In Cincinnati and St. Paul, welfare expepditures exceeded total revenue from taxation.

"When our total welfare costs in the cities are approaching or exceeding the total present tax levies on real and personal property, we are exceeding the ability of the Nation to pay and must expect bankruptcy or fundamental changes in the aspect of our economic system," the municipal research experts concluded.

Assembling as many welfare costs as possible and comparing them with the total real and personal property tax collections for local and state purposes, the group compiled and submitted to Congress the following table:

City—	Total ascertainable cost of welfare 1936	Total tax collections
Boston	$40,403,483	$60,014,618
Cincinnati	26,839,223	22,181,221
Indianapolis	11,967,187	16,696,696
Milwaukee	31,093,780	36,187,209
Minneapolis	23,182,404 (1)	26,288,987
San Francisco	22,670,753	30,536,939
St. Louis	22,518,341	39,373,773
St. Paul	14,349,113	14,242,171

(1)—1937

"It seems clear from the study made in these cities," the group said, "that the people in these communities cannot afford to pay for the relief expenditures now being made there. If the people in these particular communities cannot afford it when the question may be seriously raised—can the country as a whole afford it?"

The group urged adoption of a permanent plan policy of relief, bringing total relief costs within the limits of available public revenues or of "revenues that can be made available when the states and localities recognize and assume these responsibilities."

The per capita expenditure for work relief and old age assistance in 1936 ranging from $23.88 to as much as $38.54, was found to approach in many cases the amount spent for all governmental activities in 1923.

Michigan Plan Sells Jobs On Merit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—Smaller communities sometimes plead, when personnel reforms are suggested, that no funds are available for administration of the necessary civil service system. This excuse no longer "goes" in Michigan. For those small cities which cannot afford a full-time personnel department the Michigan Municipal League offers, on a "contract and cost" basis, assistance ranging from establishment and administration of whole or partial merit plans to giving tests for a single position.

Since the plan was set up in February, 1936, a total of 16 cities and villages of the State have used some part of this service.

Saginaw, Kalamazoo, and Royal Oak have contracted for the full administration of their personnel programs by the League's service.

While Michigan's system in this respect is believed to be unique, there are provisions in some other states for the handling of personnel affairs in smaller communities. New Jersey cities may by referendum place their employees under the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission. In New York the State Commission supervises civil service in small towns and villages. Arkansas and Tennessee have civil service laws enabling the State to serve municipalities on a contract basis. California counties also may perform personnel work for cities and villages within their area on a contract basis.

President Starts Initial Contracts Under Housing Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The Federal Government's effort to stimulate business and provide better living conditions for thousands of American families through subsidy of low-rent housing reached a new milestone today.

President Roosevelt authorized the first contracts for low-rent housing projects under the Wagner-Steagall Act, commenting that "today marks the beginning of a new era in economic and social life of America."

These projects are to build by local housing authorities with 90 per cent federal money and 10 per cent local.

Although the Wagner-Steagall Law was passed last summer, these are the first projects to reach the contract stage. The delay has been due primarily to inability of cities to raise the required 10 per cent of the cost. Back in December, Mayor La Guardia refused to send a representative to conferences held in connection with the new law. He complained of too much talk and too little action.

First projects to reach the contract stage are in Austin, Texas; Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Syracuse, N. Y.; and Youngstown, Ohio. Plans provide for the construction of 3,077 new dwelling units for 12,000 slum dwellers at rents ranging from $2.75 a month in Austin to $4.25 a room in Syracuse. An additional charge will be made for utilities.

TVA Inquiry Halted Again By Deadlock

President Demands 'Yes-or-No' Answer From Board Chairman

Power Challenged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—With President Roosevelt cross-examining Chairman Arthur E. Morgan of the Tennessee Valley Authority more and more truculently, the hearing of charges between the Chairman and the two other members of TVA's board continued inconclusively today.

At the end, typical of the hearing's atmosphere, President Roosevelt announced that at the resumed hearing on next Monday he would demand a "yes-or-no-answer" as to whether Chairman Morgan will or will not present facts to support the charges he had made.

Today Chairman Morgan did present some specific data regarding his majority colleagues' attitude toward the Berry marble claims, and David E. Lilienthal, his co-Director, attacked the testimony. The entire proceedings, Chairman Morgan insisted to the end, were improper, and at one point he cried out: "To require me to present this case without legal counsel is untenable."

During the proceedings, President Roosevelt read Section 17 of the TVA Act, which empowers him to appoint counsel to investigate certain specified TVA matters, and interpreted this as authority to continue the present investigation.

President's Statement

On behalf of the President, the following summarized statement was issued:

"Except for some specific answers to questions on the Berry case alone, Chairman Morgan today continued in his refusal to give facts. The President recessed the meeting until 1:30 on Monday afternoon at which time all three Directors are requested to reappear and Chairman Morgan is expected to give yes or no answers to the President as to whether he will or will not present facts to supports charges made. The President told him he stood ready to continue the investigation either under the general authority vested in him as Chief Executive or under Section 17 of the TVA Act."

Insofar as the President is proposing an extended executive investigation of TVA, this announcement runs head-on into the plans for a Congressional investigation. And those who were urging an impartial investigation can find much to support Chairman Morgan's claim that only a Congressional body will furnish such a form.

Again and again the President interrupted Chairman Morgan, striving to pin him down, and at times this cross-examination took on a gruelling aspect. A sample of this atmosphere follows:

(Chairman Morgan had been asked whether he thought there were matters which would not come under the sort of investigation authorized by Section 17 of the TVA Act. He

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Wake Up, World!

By a Staff Artist

German-Polish Deal on Danzig? Three Powers Intervene in Baltic

Chamberlain Seeks to Avert Lithuanian-Polish Clash

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain shifted Britain's diplomacy today toward new efforts to prevent a Baltic war and end bombing horrors in Spain.

He told the House of Commons that Britain was intervening outside of the League of Nations in the Polish-Lithuanian dispute to balk an armed struggle which might send German troops into the Germanic port of Memel, Baltic city in Lithuania once a part of East Prussia.

Britain and France, he added, were seeking the powerful help of the Vatican on an appeal to both sides in the Spanish Civil War to stop merciless bombing of civilian populations at Barcelona and elsewhere.

Ultimatum Reported

He said he understood Poland had delivered an ultimatum to Lithuania, but that the British Government was in touch with both governments concerned.

Mr. Chamberlain declaring no one could have read accounts of the bombings "without horror and disgust," said:

"His Majesty's Government and the French Government have agreed on an appeal to both parties in Spain to stop bombardments of this character, and the French Government have now approached the Vatican with the view of obtaining their association with that appeal."

The Vatican's influence was sought because of the Roman Catholic strength on both sides of the Spanish civil conflict.

A similar Anglo-French appeal was made in February. The Spanish Government agreed to comply with the request if the Insurgents would, but General Franco rejected the plan.

Questioned on Planes

With a difference within his Cabinet threatening a split because of criticism of his cautious policy in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

European Tension Shifts to Baltic

Lithuania, new point of European tension, today saw Russia and France combining to prevent Poland's ultimatum from leading to conflict.

Germany, reported as hoping to "adopt" Danzig in return for allowing the Poles a free hand in Lithuania, heard Reichsführer Hitler tell the Reichstag that nationalities should govern frontiers.

Spain, with Barcelona heavily bombed, watched British efforts to obtain the Vatican's intercession to halt air raids on civilians.

And in the midst of the crisis, a precarious vote of confidence for the French Cabinet and policy differences within the British Cabinet, complicated the domestic position of the two major European democracies.

Berlin Reports Assent to Poland's Stiff Demands Upon Lithuania

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—A source close to the Chancellery said today that Germany's opposition to the threat of Polish military action in Lithuania had been withdrawn in return for Polish acquiescence in a possible German annexation of the Free City of Danzig.

This source said that Col. Joseph Beck, Poland's Foreign Minister, had given assurances he would raise no objections to the German fleet now at Swinemuende, about 200 miles west of Danzig, moving into Danzig Harbor to proclaim the Free City part of the Greater German realm.

As a result German objections to Polish action against Lithuania were said to have been laid aside.

[Although the reported German-Polish "arrangement" was discussed in the British press, no independent confirmation was obtainable from London or Continental sources, intimately familiar with Baltic affairs.]

Other possible German action in the Polish-Lithuanian crisis was indicated by a National Socialist Party spokesman, who said if Polish troops went into Lithuania German troops would march into Memel, once German, now Lithuanian.

Danzig, like Memel, was taken from Germany by the 1919 Treaty of Versailles. Nominally it is a Free City administered under the League of Nations; really it has been National Socialist-dominated for the past two years.

Heroes of Arctic Make Triumphant Entry to Moscow

MOSCOW, March 16 (AP)—Commander Ivan Papanin and his three companions were welcomed home from their polar explorations yesterday in a heroes' procession through the streets to the Kremlin where Joseph Stalin received them.

They came on a special train from Leningrad where they had been brought by the Icebreaker Yarmak, one of the Soviet vessels that rescued them from their crumbling ice floe camp off the coast of Greenland Feb. 19.

They paused for speeches on a platform in front of the station and then rode in open, flower-bedecked automobiles through lines of red banners and huge portraits of Stalin and other leaders held aloft by half a million Muscovites. The turnout for the ice floe heroes was so dense that Cossacks serving as mounted police could not push through the crowds.

France and Russia Act

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—France and Russia agreed today to bring simultaneous pressure to bear on Poland and Lithuania for peaceful settlement of their friction, growing out of the Polish ultimatum demanding "normalizing" of their diplomatic relations.

Official quarters disclosed that France would attempt immediately to induce Poland, which has issued an ultimatum to Lithuania, to moderate its stand.

Russia was to use her influence

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Economics in the News

The Plight of the Railroads—Coming Message to Congress May Advocate Time-Limit for Consolidations—Will That Help?

By H. B. E.

A week or two ago the President gave a lecture on the need for balanced prices. The talk was succeeded by a decision handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission boosting the price of rail transport. There could be no greater inconsistency. For the prices that the President said required boosting were those for highly competitive goods or services; whereas railroad rates, far from being highly competitive, are regulated by the ICC, and even before the rate decision they were far out of line with general prices. I saw a computation the other day which placed them anywhere up to 75 per cent above prewar levels. General prices, however, are about 40 per cent above.

The need for equilibrating freight rates with general prices is apparent when the function of freight rates is kept in view. There is no more important price, I suggest, in the economic system except perhaps the price of money. Transport moves goods into consumption, the price of it being one of the major costs to business. Like wages and the expense of raw materials, it goes into the price of goods, and all such costs have to be cleared before the business man can make a profit. If they are out of line with general prices, business is stalled, and bad times, consequently, becomes worse.

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It so happens that, at present, prices in general are falling under the pressure of buyers' strikes. Therefore the freight rate increase adds to the cost of goods at a time when the return on them is diminishing. For instance, the department stores, where the present pressure for lower prices is greatest, are saddled with an extra annual burden of $6,500,000. That is not, obviously, the way to encourage recovery. It is the way only of postponing the attainment of that equilibrium which as the President implied, helps to start the factory whistles blowing again.

A half-slave, half-free economic system with each category moving in its own orbit has made freight rates move in the opposite direction to general prices. On the last occasion they were boosted at the depth of the great depression. At the time I got many complaints from inland manufacturers.

One reader, as I recall, had built up a thriving business on the Eastern Seaboard in clay products. He told me that the increase put up transport costs to 50 per cent of the prices he was able to collect. Just as Robert H. Jackson talks of monopolistic manufacturers who "price themselves out of the market," so one may here cite a manufacturer who was "costed out of the market." For, since there was no more profit in the business, he stopped shipping.

Thus, in causing atrophy in trade, the freight rate increase deprived the rails themselves of traffic. This is what most authorities expect to happen as a result of the present increase. A gain in the unit return on transport, in other words, may be offset by a loss on turnover.

Yet it is said to be the lack of sufficient turnover or traffic that is the basic trouble with the railroads. More than 30 per cent of the mileage of the country today is operated by receivers. If more traffic is not generated by speedy business revival, the situation will get worse. A "cure" that makes it harder to attract more traffic surely, is neither fundamental nor ameliorative.

I do not hold with the theory that the problem is to be solved by waiting for the traffic to come back to the railroads. There never will be the traffic, it seems to me, to sustain the present mileage. Many reasons exist for this doubt. Competing forms of transport, vested interests in labor and capital, lack of enterprise on the part of railroad managements, the disappearance of foreign markets for farm products, a more settled economy, onerous taxation, an increase in the railroads' costs of doing business from "administered" control over the prices of its materials—these all help to create the doubt.

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Some of these factors, true, could be removed, at least moderated. But others would still entitle the railroads to the designation of "sick industry." The situation is serious enough to require a thoroughgoing overhaul on the basis of too much railroad. This may be suggested in the President's forthcoming message.

The theory of too much mileage underlay the approach of the Transportation Act of 1920. At the time this statute was hailed as the real solution of the railroad problem because it provided for consolidation. There were to be a few big railroad systems instead of many big and little systems. The same theory underlay the British approach, but, whereas in England consolidation has been attained, it is still in the talking state in America.

The reason is that no time limit was provided in the Transportation Act of 1920. Not only were the legislators to blame. Some railroad managements allied to bankers, proceeded to engineer a kind of consolidation by the backdoor. It was the dubious and expensive method of the holding company. Consolidation of the right kind has been positively impeded by the debt burden which this kind of consolidation accumulated. It will be interesting to see whether any new consolidation scheme coming out of the current Presidential canvass will serve the vital need of reintegrating the price of transport in the general price structure.

Heavy Stock Selling; European Crisis Blamed

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Heavy selling of stocks in Wall Street today accompanied another spell of nervousness in world financial centers over European peace prospects, complicated by Poland's ultimatum to Lithuania.

While foreign capital continued to seek haven in the dollar, leading shares broke $1 to $6 or more in one of the broadest selling waves since last autumn.

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531 Lawmakers and a Girl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Because a trip to Washington is "educational," Deanna Durbin, youthful moving picture star, was excused from her lessons yesterday to visit Congress, see the White House and ride to the top of the Washington Monument.

In days gone by when movie stars came to the capital, Congress usually took a brief recess and held a reception for them on the floor of the House and Senate, but that practice has been stopped now. Deanna looked on from the gallery just as any other 15-year-old sightseer might do. But several Senators left their seats to greet her, crowds of boy pages and high school girls waited outside to ask her for autographs, and eyes of sightseers turned from important political figures to the youthful blue clad girl seated in a row with her mother, her teacher, her manager, and Representative Sol Bloom who used to be in the show business himself.

"They put on a great show for me," Deanna laughed. In the Senate, Senator Rush Holt (D) of West Virginia was in the midst of a tirade against the activities of "Lieut. Col. James Crown Prince Roosevelt." In the House she laughed when one pacifist gesticulated so vigorously in a speech against the naval increase that he knocked a green carnation from his buttonhole.

At the White House Deanna was greeted by Marvin McIntyre, one of the President's secretaries. She will finish her educational tour today with a trip to Mt. Vernon.

Hitler Speech Hits 'Injustice' Of Versailles

Says Rights Granted to Primitive People Were Denied to Germans

Wrong Groupings

Führer Claims Frontiers Set Can Only Be Continued by 'Brutal Force'

BERLIN, March 18 (AP)—Adolf Hitler, back from his absorption of Austria into the German realm, began his speech before the Reichstag tonight.

Before he began, Field Marshal Hermann Göring, President of the Reichstag, announced its dissolution and ordered a new election for April 10.

The date is the same as that on which Austrians will vote on a plebiscite on their own union with Germany.

"The present session," Marshal Göring said, "is, I suppose, the most noteworthy we have held in the new Reich.

"For the first time as guests of the Reichstag there are sitting on the Government benches the first Reichsstaathalter (governor) of Austria and the Austrian Government."

Tremendous applause greeted this. Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, formerly Chancellor, now Governor of Austria, and other members of his Cabinet had flown from Vienna to attend this session.

Review of Achievements

Herr Hitler began:

"I have called you together to give you from a deeply-moved heart a report of happenings the significance of which is apparent to you all.

"In addition, I have to acquaint you with decisions affecting the German people and the Reichstag itself."

He went on with a review of the past year's achievements.

"The only people in Europe," Herr Hitler continued, "who were denied the most natural right of self-determination were the Germans. The World War and its end increased German disunity and semed to perpetuate on top of all other misfortune the misery of the separation of a most valuable part of the Nation from the Mother Country."

"Instead of Wilson's right of self-determination of peoples, on the basis of which we laid down our arms, there came a most brutal violation of the national rights of numerous millions of Germans," Herr Hitler continued.

"Rights which were conceded to the most primitive colonial tribes as self-evident were denied to an old, cultured people of this continent on grounds as untenable as they were offensive.

Unjust Formations

"There are certain enclosed groups of people in Europe which make it impossible to draw frontiers so that the interests of nationality and of state are served with equal justice. There are, however, state formations in Europe which have such a decided type of intended national injustice that

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Plot of 'Fascists' Charged in Brazil To Murder Vargas

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 18 (AP)—Central Police Headquarters announced today that a Fascist plot to assassinate President Vargas and for revolts in several provinces had been smashed.

Three thousand daggers bearing Swastika emblems were found in a raid on the home of Plinio Salgada, leader of the once-powerful Fascistic Integralist Party, police said.

Senator Salgada escaped, but was branded a fugitive from justice. Current rumors that he had found asylum in the German Embassy evoked a declaration by Embassy officials that he was not there.

The revolts, said the police announcement, were to have broken out simultaneously early in the morning of March 11. Terrorist bands of the green-shirted Integralists were to have occupied police and army stations, light and power plants, while others went through the streets throwing bombs. A swift series of raids frustrated the plot.

In the Boston Section:

Liberal groups picket German steamer bringing goods from Insurgent Spain.

Petition to have James Roosevelt run for Lieutenant-Governor starts wide political discussion.

Former Chinese labor head asks American boycott of Japan.

"Best Flower Show in years" draws huge crowds.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Monday, February 6th, 1769

But now reread the last days of my Diary writ weeks agone, and but for what I did set down about my precious little Harry, which, God wot, still holds true to the last word, would I dub myself a very zany. All is turning out so monstrous well in my dear Henry's affairs that I cannot but feel, though no word has been spoke between us, that my husband must see his future far from a wilderness.

Here we be installed some days as guests of His Excellency, General Gage, and though I shame to write it, 'tis marvelous pleasant to be waited upon hand and foot and play the Grand Lady.

Henry and I did have words because I let fall to Mr. Thomas Buchanan, most gently born himself, that Henry was no doubt kin to My Lord Rockingham, whose family name is Wentworth, as is ours. I still can see not why we should not properly take our place, and though Henry chid me, I am glad the words be said, none the less.

Though hereto there be Sons of Liberty and endless talk of the non-importation agreement, which Henry declares has been far better kept by the New York merchants than by our own, still among the Quality there seems none of the feeling of danger of "we-know-not-what," which possesses us at home. The election which I did fear so greatly, while it was fought with great noise and heat, t'was waged on issues free of the grim hate which do mark affairs political at home.

Henry has striven to make clear to my poor female understanding why there is strife betwixt the Church of England group and the Presbyterians, and why the shout of "no lawyers" was a part of the campaign. In truth, I wonder that they come to any sense at all or live in peace, when they agree so little on matters of conscience, and are scarce even one people.

We have been presented to the De Lanceys and the Debrosses, to Mr. Isaac Lowe and his lady, who was a Miss Cuyler of Albany, kin to the Schuylers, and sister to Mrs. Van Cortlandt. Then the Alsops were made known to us and the Mr. Buchanan of whom I have just writ. His Lady and I did find ourselves deliciously well met. She was born Miss Almy Townsend of Oyster Bay, a great toast and but three years married. 'Twas most romantical;—Mr. Buchanan, a Scot, having had no intent to stay in America until he became enamoured of the beauteous Almy.

They be Presbyterians and near enough to my own Congregational faith that I could confess to her that never before I set foot in New York had I met an Episcopalian, and e'en must I admit that their near-Popery showed not in their conduct.

Mrs. Buchanan did relate that there were Quality among the Roman Catholic faith, and at least three families of Hebrews held in much respect by the community! 'Tis something to marvel at.

I know not what I expected an Episcopalian to be like, but of a surety such folk as the De Lanceys are in all things correct, at least in outward demeanor, though one cannot look upon the heart.

By the very names I have set down it can be seen how many Dutch and Huguenots are among those of first fashion. Nathless it must be because they are of foreign blood that they seem so charming, though different.

When I did confess so much to Henry he did smile and say that now, for the first time, was he of a glad heart that he had brought me at least thus far from Master Cooper's tutelage.

Alas, have I come far indeed! My husband hath commanded that now I be here as His Excellency's guest, I must conduct accordingly, which means that this night go I again to an Assembly. Sure wife must do her husband's bidding, and of a verity would it be wrong for me to vex His Excellency, and so cross my husband's hope of preferment.

How my rose taffety will appear troubles me. As naught new comes from England, perchance I shall not be shamed.

Just candlelight and my Baby's bedtime, were I at home! We should have word from Concord within the week.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the thirty-fifth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Annual Wage in Auto Industry Stirred Debate but No Action

SCRANTON, Pa., March 18 (AP)—Steady, year-round work with wages on an annual instead of a weekly basis, was urged upon American industry by Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan in an address here yesterday, as a substitute for the widespread system of periodic work and lay-offs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Possibility of the annual wage making its debut in the automobile parts industry, while recently causing a national ripple of interest, seems now to have been premature. However, there was some informal consideration, yet nothing apparently serious. That much was new, though Henry Ford every now and then is rumored to be planning a yearly guarantee—as yet unannounced.

Representatives of several parts plants evidently inquired of the United Automobile Workers' Union what its ideas of an annual wage would be, offering their own suggestion of a guarantee of 2,000 hours of work a year. Figured at the prevailing minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, this would make an annual guarantee of $1,500 for those on the current minimum.

Proposals Debated

Two weeks' vacation with pay was also proposed, a new gain for the man working on an hourly rate, which is getting a start in a number of industries.

Strikes would be barred by the Union during the year of the contract. No wage increase would be contemplated for the year. Also the hours would be extended from the present 40 a week to 48 during not more than six months. Overtime would be allowed and paid for only at the end of the year if the 2,000 hours had been exceeded.

Objections from the Union included the lengthening of the work week, the starting of overtime after 48 hours instead of after 40 as at present, provision not to strike for a year, the giving up of any chance of a wage advance during the year, application of the plan to only half or two thirds of the employees, and the size of the guarantee. The Union has been theoretically discussing a minimum of $2,000 to $2,500. That would require a substantial raise in wages.

As a matter of fact, if 2,000 hours of work plus a two weeks' vacation were actually offered, the proposal would mean a full year's employment of 50 weeks' work plus the vacation. Such a plan would yield a considerably larger annual income than the workers concerned are now receiving.

Layoff, an Old Complaint

It is an old plaint in the automobile and parts industries that while hourly wages stand close to the top of the list in industry, the annual earnings of a worker fall off because of the weeks of unemployment caused by the seasonal character of the business. The bulk of the workers in the automobile plants are usually laid off four weeks or more.

Advantages of an annual wage, giving the certainty of a definite and probably larger income to wage earners, seem so self-evident that it is hoped by various observers that something may evolve out of the recent debate.

If the terms proposed and demurrers recorded all occurred as reported, they seem still to afford enough of a tangible basis for positive negotiation.

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Shaw Play Cycle, Plan in Pasadena For Coming Summer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Getting an early start for its Fourth Annual Midsummer Drama Festival, the Pasadena Community Playhouse is lining up talent for a "Seven From Shaw," cycle.

The plays by Bernard Shaw, each scheduled for a week's showing beginning June 27, are: "Arms and the Man," "Major Barbara," "Heartbreak House," "On the Rocks," and "Back to Methuselah," the latter divided into three parts.

Gilmor Brown, Director, expects the presentations to be as enthusiastically received as its three festival predecessors. They were: the Chronicle plays of Shakespeare, the Greco-Roman plays of Shakespeare, and last year's "Story of the Great Southwest."

As in past years, a group of worthwhile related events has been arranged. They include Sunday evening lectures, outlining in detail the play to follow, festival breakfasts, and exhibits.

Casts for the community project are being drawn from the lists of thousands of actors and actresses in this area who have signified their willingness to contribute their services in accord with the theater's policy of paying no one to play and of allowing no one to pay to play.

Texas Teachers Plan Education by Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas—County teachers and trustees took definite steps toward the establishment of education through motion pictures in nine of the 25 school districts of McLennan County, at a meeting here recently.

The initial action for the introduction of this modern type education was begun with the start of the New Year. Problems of transportation, selection of films, consideration of the number of films needed, perfection of a systematic organization, and so forth, are slowly being worked out.

Superintendent J. E. Batson explained that material for the setup would be purchased without immediate cost to individual school patrons of the county. The equipment will cost approximately $500, and will consist of projection machine, screen, and microphone. A feature of the plan is a library, where films, slides, and machines will be kept and distributed to schools as they require them.

Mine-Claim Holiday Opposed in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore.—The Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industry as well as many miners throughout the State have gone on record in opposition to reenactment of the Federal moratorium on mineral location assessment work. Reasons for the opposition have been forwarded to Washington, D. C., in the interest of Oregon mines, it is announced.

"The emergency is past," the statement said, continuing: "The effect of the moratorium in general is that many parties in mining areas are holding blocks of claims from year to year in the hope that someone with money will come along and buy them out. Mines cannot be developed without digging in the ground. Therefore any law which cancels the obligation of a claim owner to work his claim or do assessment work is obstructing progress."

Atlantic Flight Wins Merrill Harmon Trophy

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt presented the Harmon Trophy yesterday to Henry T. (Dick) Merrill for the world's outstanding aviation achievement in 1937.

The award was in recognition of the round trip flight by Merrill and Jack Lambe last May between New York and London at the time of the British coronation ceremonies. The trip to London from New York was made in an elapsed time of 20 hours and 59 minutes and the return, from Southport to New York was flown in approximately 24 hours and 21 minutes.

The Harmon Trophy was donated by Clifford Burke Harmon, an aviation pioneer, and is awarded to perpetuate the memory of the Lafayette Escadrille.

'Oil Painting'

Wide World

First-Prize Winner at New York Show

Award Given to Mrs. Robert Kearfoot for Best Arrangement of Plant Material to Suggest a Picture

Gold Medals at Silver Jubilee Won by Three Garden Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Three garden clubs which have co-operated in the silver jubilee of the International Flower Show at Grand Central Palace were winners today of the exhibition's gold medals. They are the Garden Club of America, the Federated Garden Clubs of New York, and the Federated Garden Clubs of New Jersey.

Demonstration of a hobby planting in which there were nearly 2,000 inexpensive specimens brought the highly-prized medal to the Federated Garden Clubs of New York. It was designed to encourage amateur interest in gardening, but included a collection of orchids, lichen, gourds and other specialties.

To win its gold medal, the Garden Club of America exhibited a border garden, a herb house and a market square, plus daily special displays to illustrate flower arrangement and the use of seeds. An exhibition of water and water-edge plants won the prize for the New Jersey Club.

Since the three groups have to a large extent been friendly rivals for many years, the triple awards aroused great interest at the show, which was attended yesterday by a crowd estimated to contain 30,000 persons. Many special awards were bestowed for individual entries.

In the dinner table competition, the first prize went to Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren of Newport, R. I., for a display of Delphineum with pink Japanese Quince, White Hyacinths, and Chinodoxa. Mrs. G. H. Kinnicutt of Far Hills, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field of Huntington, Long Island, won second and third prizes, respectively.

Highlighting the events of the show was the presentation to Zenon Schreiber of Bergenfield, N. J., of the gold medal of the American Rock Garden Society for the best rock garden to be entered this year.

Fifty square feet of Amaryllis entered by Mrs. Walter Jennings of Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, won first prize in that classification. Second prize was awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, and third prize to Samuel A. Salvage of Glen Head, Long Island.

J. P. Morgan won first prize for his display of Freesias, covering 50 square feet. Second prize in the Freesia group went to Henry W. de Forest of Cold Spring Harbor.

A display of Carnations covering 50 square feet won first prize for Mrs. Christian R. Holmes of Sands Point, Long Island, and a similar arrangement of Roses brought a first prize to the estate of H. McK. Twombly of Convent Station, N. J.

Ketchikan Leads In Power Demand?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Walter T. Stuart, manager of the municipally-owned Ketchikan Public Utilities, claims that Ketchikan leads the world in average residential use of electricity. He refuted a recent statement in an electrical journal which gave the distinction to Spokane, Wash., with its average residential consumption of 1,870 kilowatt hours a year.

In 1937, residential consumption in Ketchikan averaged 4,044 kilowatt hours per home, an increase from the 2,208 average in 1935 when the municipality acquired the utilities. The average was largely boosted by a low residential auxiliary heating rate in the higher brackets.

A residential consumer in Ketchikan using 225 kilowatt hours a month for lighting, cooking, refrigeration, and miscellaneous equipment such as radio, vacuum cleaner, percolator, and a motor on an oil furnace, pays $6.95 less a 5 per cent cash discount, or $6.60 net. But if he uses 2,600 kilowatt hours a month, sufficient to heat a small home in a reasonably cool month, his bill is $15.20, or $14.45 net.

As a result of this low rate, electric home-heating is more reasonable today in Ketchikan than any other method—oil, wood, or coal. Gas is not available. However, the demand for home heating was so great that the utilities have had to turn thumbs down on all requests for exclusive heating by electricity.

Mexican Farmers Rally Late Behind Farm Plan

MONTERREY, Mexico—Failure of agrarians to produce an excess of produce on land parcelled out to them by means of the Land Law brought a sharp rebuke from President Cardenas, who warned that their part in helping the Government realize its plan for the economic freedom of Mexico is to produce not only for themselves, but for the markets of the Republic.

The response to this word from the President was renewed loyalty to him and his Administration, and the promise from agrarian groups in this State and in Tamaulipas and Coahuila, that crops would be sown and attended at once.

Corn, beans, and wheat-producing lands will go into production at once, agrarian leaders state, and they promise that crop quota from these states will exceed last year's production by many bushels.

The land is in fine condition for planting, recent rains having moistened the earth, and balmy weather following.

Better Columbia Navigation Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE DALLES, Ore.—The Federal Government is going to make the Columbia Gorge a navigable waterway by night as well as by day. Such was the report brought here by Capt. B. Fullerton, Commander of the United States lighthouse tender, who brought his ship through Bonneville's locks for his first trip inland, by water.

It is the plan of the army engineers to illuminate the shoreline of the river from the dam to this city, according to E. W. Laird, lighthouse engineer, who made the trip upstream with Captain Fullerton. Under the supervision of Mr. Laird suitable selections are to be surveyed for the erection of shore lights. These beams will permit navigation of the stream at night.

The navigable channel of the river from Portland to The Dalles will be marked with buoys. Engineers claim that these facilities will permit ship movements, by large and small craft, either by day or by night.

During the next few months the craft Rhododendron will make a number of trips up the Columbia to this city in connection with the channel lighting work.

Portable Gamma Ray Counter Perfected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENT, Ohio—A portable cosmic and gamma ray counting apparatus, not any heavier than the average loaded traveling case, has been perfected by Dr. Allen W. Coven of the department of physics at Kent State University. The apparatus, including the batteries which furnish electrical power, weighs less than 20 pounds.

The counter tube is known as the Geiger-Muller counter tube, which is filled with helium gas at a low pressure. Cosmic or gamma rays are picked up by the tube, amplified, and then transmitted to an electromagnetic counter which records their number. The apparatus is sensitive enough to measure radiation impulses coming at the rate of one gamma ray or electron per minute. It can be used in mines or places where electrical current is not available, since it has its own electrical power supplied by batteries. It can also be used for locating radioactive deposits or for finding radium that might be lost in hospitals.

Southernmost Highway

The world's southernmost highway is located in Chile, and runs through the sheep region north of the Straits of Magellan.

Jurist Condemns Archaic Justice In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 18—In a sweeping recommendation recently presented to the Ruth Legislative Commission here, Judge Curtis Bok has urged revision of both the petit and Grand Jury system and sentencing of prisoners.

Much of the machinery now in use is archaic, he declared in one of the frankest discussions of criminal procedure ever heard in Philadelphia. Judge Bok's recommendations included:

1. Placing selection of criminal court jurors exclusively in the hands of judges.
2. Increasing the pay of grand jurors from $3 to $5 a day.
3. Requiring Quarter Sessions Court judges to sit exclusively in the criminal courts without any civil court duties.
4. Elimination of the registration list as the channel for obtaining jurors.
5. Relieving judges of the power to sentence criminals and restricting them to the conduct of the trial, with limited power of probation.
6. Establishment of a presentence clinic with psychiatric and medical advice based on the defendant's entire social history.
7. Complete revision of the laws of the State to bring them up to date and to eliminate all obsolete laws.

Intelligent Jurors Needed

Pennsylvania is "greatly handicapped by tenderness extended to the professional racketeer who sneers at the efforts to convict him, knowing he is protected by the law," according to Assistant District Attorney John A. Boyle, who collaborated with Judge Bok in suggesting revision.

The intelligent juror today is the exception to the rule, Mr. Boyle said, as he deplored the tendency of substantial citizens to evade jury duty.

He termed them "slackers and shirkers who run out on justice and then lead the chorus of kibitzers who denounce an unpopular verdict."

Goal of Social Usefulness

In asking for a revision of the criminal code to set up the presentence clinic and limit the power of judges, Judge Bok declared:

"Sentences should not be imposed on the theory of punishment or deterrent. Both are irrelevant. A great many murderers are less socially dangerous than robbers and pickpockets. We should treat those prisoners, not according to the crime, but in relation to their social usefulness. All prisoners should be incarcerated until they are made socially useful. The prisoner should be committed primarily for education.

"The certainty of incarceration is more important than the severity of punishment as a deterrent. The sooner we consider crime as a disease born of ignorance the better off we will be."

Judge Bok declared he would "heartily endorse" simplification of indictments, which, he said, now contain "barbaric legal language which could be told in one fifth the space."

Sitting on Curb But He's Working

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That man sitting on the curbstone at the corner and apparently just watching the cars and people go by is actually working. He is a WPA traffic checker. As a result of his job, which consists of counting the cars and the people and recording their maneuverings, Chicago will probably have new traffic regulations, and as a consequence—more safety and convenience for everyone.

Of course that man—see, he has a little machine in his hand and he keeps pushing his thumb down on a trigger—isn't doing the job all alone. There are 537 others like him, some of whom count cars on other corners, some of whom do the clerical work involved in putting all this information together into usable form.

Two Share the $900 Bearns Music Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Two young musicians today evenly divided the 1938 Joseph H. Bearns Prize of $900 for musical composition, established "to encourage young American composers of outstanding talent and promise," it was announced here by Columbia University, which made the awards.

The winners are Marie Elizabeth Marting of Rutherford, N. J., and Ernest Viviani Lubin of New York City, who together won the second prize of a nation-wide annual competition set up in 1928 under the will of Lillia M. Bearns.

The first prize of $1,200 for the best "composition in large form" was not given this year, as none of the manuscripts received were adjudged worthy of the award.

The Jury of Award consisted of Daniel Gregory Mason, McDowell Professor of Music at Columbia, Chairman; Professor Bingham of Columbia; James Friskin of the Juilliard School of Music; Adolfo Betti, formerly leader of the Flonzaley Quartet, and Dr. Hans Weisse, lecturer in music at Columbia.

Army Pursuit Planes Practice in Florida

TAMPA, Fla., March 18 (AP)—Eighteen of the Army's fastest planes—midget "pea shooter" pursuit ships—won a four-day struggle against adverse weather conditions and landed safely here yesterday to participate in the Air Corps' annual field exercises.

Their trip from Selfridge Field, Mich., which normally could be made in one day, was hampered continuously by snow, ice, and strong winds.

Mexican Power Plans Pushed For Farm and Factory Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Inauguration of a hydro-electric plant built by the National Irrigation Commission is considered of particular significance by the Mexican Government, since light and electrical power, which are essential to the industrial development of the country, are available to only 6,000,000 of the 18,000,000 inhabitants. With the completion of the program, embodied in the Six Year Plan, it is estimated that electrical energy will be provided for an additional 6,000,000 people.

The plant recently inaugurated at Salinillas, Coahuila, by Francisco Vazquez del Mercado, director of the National Irrigation Commission, will electrify the No. 4 unit of the National Irrigation System. This includes supplying light and energy to Ciudad Anahuac, an agricultural colony established by the Government four years ago, and power for the irrigation of 100,000 acres of land in the region. Further use of the power will be made to operate two cotton seeders, capable of handling 50,000 bales of cotton annually.

Construction was begun in January, 1937, and finished in October. The plant, after being opened, was put at the disposal of the National Bank of Agricultural Credit.

More important for the central region of Mexico is the announcement that within a week construction will begin on a hydro-electric plant which will supply Mexico City and its region. The plant will be in the Valle de Bravo, southeast of the city, and it is estimated that construction will cost 8,000,000 pesos the first year. It will have a first unit of 32,000 horse power, which will be supplemented later by two units of the same capacity.

On the program is the construction of plants on the Rio San Pedro, on the Rio Conchos, and at El Palmito Dam. The latter will have a 30,000 horse power capacity and will furnish power for the irrigation of the Laguna cotton region. Another project is for a 60,000 horse power plant on the Rio Yaqui in the state of Sonora, to be used for industrial development. Smaller works will be begun this year in the states of Guerrero and Guanajuato, extending energy and irrigation to less developed areas.

States View Unicameral Plan

LINCOLN, Neb., March 18 (AP)—Nebraska's unicameral Legislature seemed destined to remain unique among State lawmaking assemblies for at least four more years, but the experiment has been gaining widespread attention. A survey by the Associated Press disclosed today that bills for a single-chambered assembly were pending in three State Legislatures and petitions were being circulated in two States.

Prevailing opinion was found to be:

"Let's wait and see more results from Nebraska."

Nevertheless, petitions sought to have the issue decided by referendum in Missouri next November and in Ohio in 1939. Bills were pending in Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York. Forty bills in 21 states failed of support necessary for passage last year. In the Territory of Alaska, a referendum on a one-house Legislature proposal will be held in September. The referendum is provided by a bill passed by Congress and approved by President Roosevelt, but the result will not require Congress to enact legislation.

In the event of adoption this year or next, there could be no session of a one-house assembly outside of Nebraska for at least four years, since most States' laws make a final bicameral session mandatory to set up unicameral machinery.

An informal poll of the Nebraska Legislature at its first adjournment failed to disclose a single member who wished to revert to the bicameral system. Nebraska will elect members of its 43-member chamber next November and the second session of the Assembly will meet early in January.

Of All Things . . !

How to Control Floods

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Army engineers disclosed these voluntary suggestions from ardent flood control advocates:

Evaporating surplus water with electrically heated wires strung across swollen rivers.

Digging trenches paralleling the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to Cairo, Ill., to care for the overflow.

Digging 100 holes 10 inches in diameter and 10,000 feet deep to drain off flood waters.

"Sinking" outmoded destroyers of the U. S. Navy at the headwaters of rivers to serve as dams.

Light Housekeeping

RICE LAKE, Wis. (AP)—A Rice Lake attorney who needs a maid-of-all-work in his home doesn't believe in one taking the job without premeditation. He ran the following newspaper advertisement:

WANTED: Maid for general housework: 7 children, lots of noise, nothing to eat; husband, an alderman, another business on the side, late at lunch as often as 6 times a week; position offers splendid opportunity for one wishing to gain experience as to management of private restaurant or small hotel, or possibly a day nursery. If still interested, call 4482.

Almost Discrimination

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick (CP)—It was all a "big mistake," but women of the small New Brunswick town of Grand Falls almost were deprived of the right of running for the offices of mayor, councillor or assessor.

When the Grand Falls bill came up for consideration by the Municipalities Committee of the Legislature, it was found that part of the bill had been drafted along the lines of the Fredericton civic by-laws, and Fredericton bans women from office.

So the Committee had the term "male" replaced by "person" and the bill was approved.

It Sliced Too Thin

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A mathematical problem aided Woodrow Wilson, Mayor S. Davis Wilson's son and assistant, to get a full year's salary in advance. City employees are paid in 24 equal installments, but the paymaster found the task of dividing young Wilson's pay—$1 a year—was too difficult.

And Now, Molasses Roads

WASHINGTON (AP)—A process for making roads out of molasses has been perfected, the Commerce Department learned from the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology in India.

College Youth's Pen Finances Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Truth may be stranger than fiction, but fiction is financing the education of Paul Roberts, sophomore at San Jose State College. Although only 20, Paul has had published five short stories and three serials. These consist mostly of juvenile stories of school, adventure, and the outdoors.

Former Utah Resident Gives Historic Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. GEORGE, Utah—A hall costing $17,500, to house souvenirs collected and owned by members of the Washington County Chapter, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, is to be completed by May 15, under terms of an agreement by which a former resident of this small Utah community, now a New York store operator, donated the funds.

She is Mrs. Hortense McQuarrie Odlum Dominici, president of Bonwit Teller, Inc., fashionable women's dress stores on Fifth Avenue, New York. She dispatched a credit account to one of her girlhood chums here, Mrs. Josephine B. Pace, custodian of relics for the pioneer chapter.

Mrs. Dominici had her own architect draw plans for a two-story brick structure. The lower floor will contain auditorium, kitchen and furnace room. The upper story will include the museum and three office rooms. It will be known as the "Odlum Memorial."

Mrs. Dominici is a daughter of Utah pioneers, and lived in this town until she went to New York City.

Laski Coming to U. S. For Lecture Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Prof. Harold Laski of the London School of Economics and Political Science, one of today's outstanding political philosophers, will come to the United States in April to be a guest lecturer at the George Washington University.

During his stay from April 3 to April 15 he will deliver two public lectures in Washington. In addition he will conduct three round-table conferences with small groups of scholars and governmental officials and give a series of three lectures open to selected students of the University.

Pretty Small

The moon's mass is estimated to be about one eightieth that of the earth.

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Pascal Celery Hearts (the white, crisp hearts of finest Cal. Pascal celery)	bch. 29c
Fancy Texas Spinach (2 lbs.)	pk. 19c
Orlevns Brand Sweet Peas (run of the pod—extremely fine quality) No. 2 tins	12c ea., 2 for 25c
Kemp's Sun Rayed Tomatoes (solid pack—exceptionally fine quality) No. 2 tins	15c ea., 2 for 29c
Santa Clara Sweet Prunes (17-22 count—extra large size)	17c lb., 3 lbs. 49c
Lyndon Boneless Chicken	tin (6 B) 45c
Stokeley's Finest Tomato Juice (large 50 oz. tin)	ea. 19c
Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickles (crisp, firm, delicious)	11½ oz. Jar 15c, 24 oz. Jar 24c

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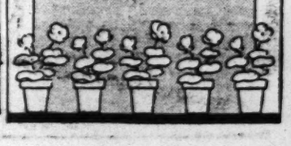


Senate Gives President Right To Consolidate Free Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—The Senate today defeated the Wheeler Amendment to the reorganization bill giving the Administration the second big victory in the three issues at stake in the measure. The vote was close, 39 to 43.

The vote means that the President will have the power to make proposed groupings and consolidations among the 130 "loose" agencies of the Federal Government, and that Congress must pass a specific act to block any of these changes. Since Mr. Roosevelt may veto such an act, it means in effect that it will require a two-thirds vote to over-ride his veto. Under the rejected Wheeler Amendment a mere majority would have blocked the proposed change.

The Administration's first victory was in substituting a one-man administrator for the present Civil Service Commission.

The debate now turns on the final point, the Administration's desire to substitute an auditor general for the comptroller general, and alter the method of financial accounting.

Follows Heated Session

Today's vote followed defiance of a Senate Committee, charges of lobbying, noisy attacks and counter-attacks, and finally a debate on the cost of a specific "TVA jackass" with all the symbolic connotations which that interesting animal raises—these have featured the continued Senatorial debate on the Roosevelt reorganization bill.

Today Dr. Edward A. Rumely, Executive Secretary of the Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, headed by Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, defied the Senate Lobby Committee.

The Committee, which was formerly the agency of Hugo L. Black before his elevation to the Supreme Court, has had a sudden re-birth on the discovery by its two ardent New Deal leaders, Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana and Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, that it still has a matter of $3,000 in its pocketbook.

The idea occurred simultaneously to the Minton-Schwellenbach team, who are inseparable companions in the legislative field, that this was a good agency with which to harass and heckle the opponents of Mr. Roosevelt's reorganization bill. Accordingly they swooped down on Mr. Gannet yesterday and supoenaed his documents. But today Dr. Rumely refused to produce his files in response to the supoena under advice of counsel. His counsel is Elisha Hanson, attorney for the American Publishers Association, who was also counsel for William Randolph Hearst when the latter fought an inconclusive battle with Senator Black over the same issue of a blanket supoena by the Senate Committee.

One on Connally

The debate over lobbying has been rising to this climax for a number of days. To go back a bit, Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas amused the Senate yesterday when he read aloud on the letter forwarded from his home in Texas, addressed to "Honorable Tom Connally, Marlin, Texas."

What did Senator Connally find, on opening the letter. It was an appeal that he "telegraph or air mail" a protest to "Senator Connally" to vote against the bill. In other words, he was asked to write himself a letter, imploring himself to take certain action.

Senator Connally explained that this singular request was signed—"Frank E. Gannett."

This was only one aspect of recent Senate events of a serio-comic nature; another dealt with the now famous TVA jackass. Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire charged March 9 that TVA spent $2,500 for a jackass and another $2,080 on the animal's traveling expenses. Then the TVA jackass was sold, he charged, for $300. This was one of a variety of similar charges against TVA raised belligerently by Senator Bridges.

"This is the story," he explained, "about a jackass down in the Tennessee Valley."

"This is not an autobiography, I hope," observed Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky. Senator Bridges reported in kind.

Yesterday, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, who is not renowned for a sense of humor, read telegrams into the record, dealing with the price of the famous jackass. Instead of the figure of "$2,500," the purchase figure was only $300, according to these telegrams. And when the TVA sold the animal, it received $350 for it.

"In other words," he commented, "instead of the TVA losing $4,580 on the jackass, it made $50 on the jackass."

This reminded the bubbling Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona of words penned in praise of the Democratic Party symbol—the donkey. He praised the creature as a "philosopher whose stamina and stoicism conquered the wilderness"; the "sure-footed, trustworthy creature of epicurean taste and gargantuan appetite."

"From the vibrant chords of his throat," observer Senator Ashurst, "there come zigzag bars of music as thrilling as the midnight minstrelsy of the nightingale."

From Jest to Seriousness

All of this was spoken in jest, with an undercurrent of seriousness; but the serious note became dominant today as the Minton-Schellenbach Lobby Committee went into action in the first meeting in two years.

"Did you bring any files?" demanded Senator Minton.

"I have two files," replied Dr. Rumely, "but on advice of counsel I can't give them to you."

Minton—"You're afraid there is something in them that will incriminate you?"

Rumely—"No, there is nothing that we are not proud of. Mr. Hanson says that subpoena served on me is a fishing expedition."

Hanson—"He is answering according to my advice."

Minton—(Sharply) "We're questioning the witness."

Rumely—"I'm standing defense on a fundamental American right!"

Minton—"Yes, I used to hear lawyers plead the same grounds in defense of bootleggers."

Dr. Rumely said he was Executive Secretary of the Committee, which was formed the day after President Roosevelt "announced his court-packing plan."

Rumely—"We want to educate the public to resist one-man rule in the United States."

Trying to Educate People

Minton—"You're trying to defeat the reorganization bill."

Rumely—"We're trying to educate the people to dangers of the bill."

Schwellenbach—"How many letters have been sent out on the bill?"

Rumely—"Between 650,000 and 850,000. As a result of his contacts, when Mr. Gannett sees opinion is a certain way he communicates with Congress. Yesterday he was dictating a telegram to members of Congress when your supoena server walked in."

Senator Minton then read the telegram. It said Mr. Gannett "earnestly" begged Congress to lay aside partisan questions to oppose the reorganization bill.

Dr. Rumely said his group had spent about $50,000 to "educate" the country on the bill. The committee had collected a total of $312,859 in contributions, he said, mostly small, for use in its campaign against New Deal legislation. The Administration was using tremendous sums of tax money to further its cause, he charged, and added:

"I think it's an outrage that I should be called down here when the Administration is using hundreds of millions of dollars!"

Wrongly Convicted, He Says

Schwellenbach—"You were convicted of trying to defraud the Government in a World War case by taking German money and buying the New York Daily Mail."

Dr. Rumely—"I didn't take any money I knew was German. Eleven of the 12 jurors said later they would never have convicted me if some of the evidence had not been suppressed."

The conviction was later set aside, he declared, and President Coolidge pardoned him after 30 days in jail.

Minton—"You helped organize the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana."

Rumely—"That is a totally false statement."

Minton—"You knew D. C. Stephenson?" (former Klan leader convicted of murder.)

Rumely—"I met him once at a friend's home."

Minton—"You've seen him since."

Rumely—"Yes."

Minton—"Where?"

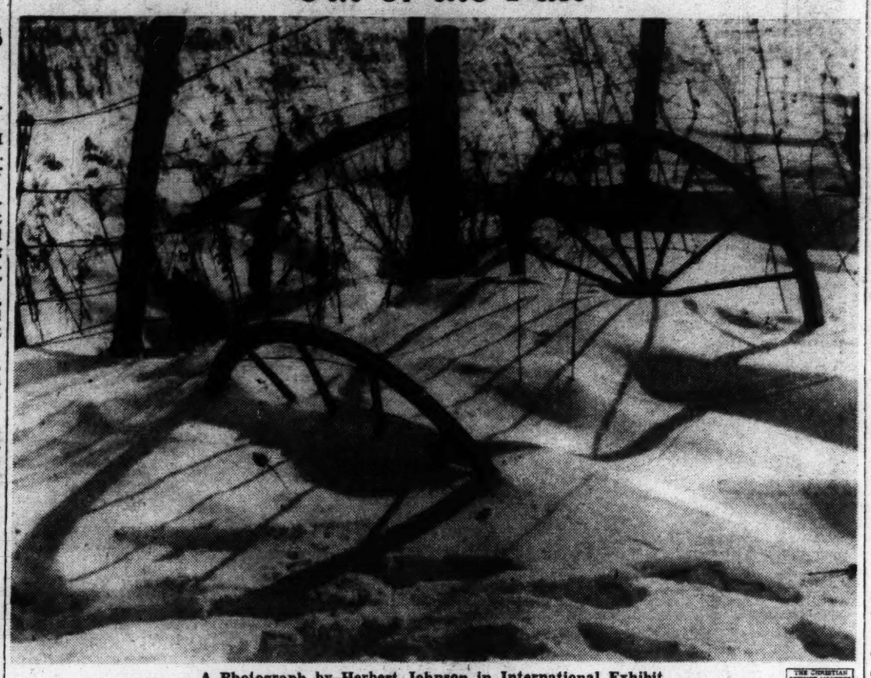
Rumely—"In the penitentiary. I thought we were here to discuss another subject."

Schwellenbach (shouting)—"When we find the same man who was involved in these other matters trying to influence the American people, that is what we're going to talk about."

Senator Minton recessed the Committee till next week and declined to comment on whether Dr. Rumely would be cited for contempt, or Mr. Gannett himself called.

The hearing had its immediate sequel on the Senate floor where Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Senator Minton had a shrill, knock-down-drag-out debate over the issue.

'Out of the Past'



A Photograph by Herbert Johnson in International Exhibit

"Out of the Past," a camera study by Mr. Johnson, is one of the 200 photographs, submitted by amateurs from 19 countries, displayed in the Kodak International Exhibition for 1938. The exhibition, now touring America, will be exhibited at the Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio, from March 19 to 22.

Perugia Library In Florence Gets Valuable Bequest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy—The Perugia Library for Foreigners, founded in 1926 for the diffusion abroad of the Italian language and culture, has received a valuable bequest of 25,000 volumes from the library of Senator Conte Romeo Gallenga Stuart, distinguished scholar and writer, who passed on in Rome at the close of December, 1937.

Senator Gallenga Stuart took a deep interest in the Perugia University for Foreigners which has its seat in the splendid Gallenga Palace, formerly owned by the Gallenga family, and which is visited during the summer month by more than 900 students from 34 different nations, including many English and Americans.

Senator Gallenga Stuart's library, built up around the collection of eighteenth century prints and works in English, French, and German which had been formed by his great-grandfather, who lived much abroad, comprises a special section of works on Perugia and Umbria, some of them in rare editions; Greek and Latin classics; modern literature, including copies of all the best books published during the last 30 years in Italy; and a large collection of encyclopedias, dictionaries, reference books and like works of especial value to students of art and history.

The bequest includes special collections of works relative to Lord Byron, Stendhal and Queen Victoria and manuscripts of famous writers such as Anatole France and D'Annunzio, among them the original manuscript of D'Annunzio's sonnets on Perugia from the Città del Silenzio presented by the poet to Senator Gallenga Stuart.

Rare Byron Editions Seen at San Marino

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif. — Commemorating the work of one of England's great poets, an exhibition of 32 rare editions of poems, autograph manuscripts, and proof sheets of George Gordon Lord Byron opened here in the Henry E. Huntington Library on March 1 for a two-month show.

Poems published during his student years at Cambridge, including the satire "British Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which ridiculed contemporary poets and critics, are shown in the order in which they appeared in print.

Byron as the romantic hero did not emerge until the publication of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," on March 10, 1812. This poem, casting a glamour on its author, became a best seller overnight, the first edition of 500 copies being sold in three days. A first edition and proof sheets for the seventh enlarged edition (1814), with additional stanzas in the hand of the author, are shown.

The exhibition's handlist, written by Ricardo Quintana, Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin and Research Fellow here in the Library, tells of Byron's dramatic career and explains the items consecutively from the letter of 1806 to the final item—another letter in the poet's hand, written on March 4, 1824, a few weeks before his passing.

Five-Day Week Voted For Shops in Tasmania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The Tasmanian Parliament recently passed a measure introducing the five-day working week for shop employees in Hobart. Following on a deputation from employers and employees in Hobart, the Government introduced a bill to limit trading by large shops to five days a week. This bill was passed by both Houses. It applies only to Hobart and is in the nature of an experiment. But by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council its provisions may be extended to other parts of the State. What are termed "small shops" do not come under the act but they will not be allowed to sell groceries on Saturday morning.

The shops to which the act will apply are those that sell boots, ironmongery, jewelry, groceries, mercery, and soft goods. It will not affect hotels and restaurants or the sellers of fruit, vegetables, confectionery, cooked meat, milk, fish, or newspapers.

New York Legislature Ends Session Marked by Harmony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18—The New York Legislature sped toward a scheduled adjournment today after one of the most harmonious sessions in years.

Despite bipartisan control of the Legislature, which convened on Jan. 6 with the Republicans in control of the Assembly, and the Democrats the Senate, little in the way of political issues emerged.

Major legislation approved follows:

Governor Lehman's $386,500,000 budget and accompanying tax program continuing all regular and accompanying tax program continuing all regular and emergency taxes.

A bill, modeled after the Massachusetts law, permitting savings banks to sell life insurance.

A requirement that physicians treating expectant mothers give a test for venereal disease.

First passage of three constitutional amendments setting up a state-wide housing project. The amendments must be approved by the 1939 or 1940 Legislature before being submitted to the people.

A bill preparing for the State Constitutional Convention, which convenes on April 5.

Bills regulating fee-charging employment agencies and private detective agencies and prohibiting use of the latter in labor disputes.

A resolution urging Congress to ban interstate shipments of goods produced by child labor.

A measure bringing under control of the Public Service Commission trucks engaged in intrastate business.

Bills exempting "seeing-eye" dogs from license fees.

Bills guaranteeing to women the right, but not imposing the duty, to serve on grand juries and trial juries.

Bills regulating the profession of hair dressing and cosmetology.

Bills extending the unemployment Insurance Law to all without regard to yearly wages, except that benefits will be based only on the first $3,000 of salary.

A bill extending the moratorium on foreclosures of real estate mortgage where taxes and interest payments have been maintained.

Bills to halt discrimination against persons over 40 years old in the State Civil Service.

Resolution urging Congress to pass anti-lynching legislation.

Major bills defeated in the Legislature would have:

Stripped the Governor of the power to pardon persons sentenced to capital punishment, giving the power to a board chosen by the Legislature.

Ratified the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

Required municipal electric plants to operate without profit.

Permitted operation of municipal "yardstick" milk plants.

Permitted charging tolls on the State-owned barge canal connecting the Atlantic and the Great Lakes.

Given a bounty of $75 to a mother on the birth of a baby.

Taxed chain stores, chewing gum and candy, and motion picture film.

Created a $200,000,000 State debt for new schools.

Required universal finger printing of all citizens.

Prohibited restaurants from serving women at bars.

Reapportioned the Congressional Districts throughout the State.

Provided for a State-wide referdum on whether the Child Labor Amendment should be ratified.

Provided for pari-mutuel betting on horse races.

Repealed the State's laws against anarchy.

Made it assault, third degree, to interfere with a news reporter or photographer at work.

Appropriated $400,000 for a State-wide highway safety publicity campaign.

Bill Protects Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today signed the Twomey-Newell bill requiring a blood test for expectant mothers. The fact that the test has been made, but not the result, must be noted on the birth certificate. The measure was believed to be the first pased by any State Legislature to protect unborn children from venereal disease.

Welfare Cuts Under Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—The drastic 10 per cent cut in New York City's grants to its unemployed because revenue from local emergency taxes for this fund had been curtailed by the State without compensatory legislation had brought fire from two quarters today, one official and one civic.

The former was in the terms of a demand by Borough President George U. Harvey of Queens on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for an inquiry into the La Guardia Administration of relief, declaring that an "honest" investigation would bring to light evidence of extravagance and waste in the proportions of a public scandal.

The citizen protest came over the signatures of the City Affairs Committee, United Neighborhood Houses, and the New York City Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers in a telegram to the Governor, urging him to make public at once detailed suggestions for the City's procedure in the situation, and that there be an immediate conference between City and State officials. This, the message stated, could meet the need "for full and specific information as to the City's taxing powers for relief purposes and the State's position in refusing financial help to the city."

"Relief recipients already subsisting on sub-tsandard allowances," the message continues, "will suffer untold and inhuman hardship if the recent cut in relief budgets is not rescinded.

"We have protested this cut to the Mayor. We request the State to share the responsibility for working out with the City the present dilemma."

The protest message to Mayor La Guardia characterized the 10 per cent cut in relief budgets as "both cruel and unnecessary," and declared that money must be found to maintain the present minimum allowances." Demanding "full and specific information as to taxing powers of the city and reasons why it must rely on additional state funds," the signatories press for a City-State conference as imperative and call for "immediate action on the part of the City to bring this about."

Mr. Harvey has been critical of city relief methods before now. Previously he declared that the jobless aid forces were linked with Communist objectives, but his latest blast describes the administrative set-up as "the chief support of hobos, unwanted loafers of other countries, the misfits of society from other States and a real Utopia of the so-called social service parasites."

"I am today calling upon you to name a Moreland Commission to investigate the conduct of city relief officials," Mr. Harvey's appeal to the Governor reads. "My demand is based upon the honest belief . . . that not only is the 10 per cent cut unnecessary, but that an unbiased official inquiry would lead to a saving of vast sums. . . ."

May War Profits Bill Is Reported Inadequate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Opposition to the pending May "war-profits" bill as misleading and dangerous to civil rights was expressed in a joint resolution of the Executive Committee of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, made public here yesterday by the General Secretary, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson.

The resolution made clear that while the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance approve effective legislation to take the profits out of war, they are opposed to the May bill on the grounds that it would not achieve this result.

Roosevelt: Summer Trip?

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt told reporters today he had made no definite plans for any trips away from Washington this summer. This reply was given when he was informed at a press conference of reports that he might visit the Southwest after Congress adjourns.

California Faces Alternate Scheme Of Flood Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California's flood-swept areas, emerging in chastened mood from the obvious lesson of inadequate control of its watercourses, now faces the alternatives of reconstruction: planned flood control or haphazard rebuilding; thorough or partial control.

At the origin of the runoff, by mid-stream dams; downstream dikes or all of these. Under political or non-political control of the spending.

The immediate demands of assistance are being met by public and private agencies. President Roosevelt has pledged the support of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help private business, the Disaster Loan Corporation to help private individuals, and the Works Progress Administration to throw its man-power weight on any projects which can do the most good.

Plan for Spending

The State, counties, and cities are making arrangements to spend reserves on public works, including relief, with bond issues in the offing as the financial anchor to windward. The Red Cross is the most active of the private agencies in alleviating the distress of those without other resources.

Again the Red Cross is filling the private charity need for which governments have made no administrative provision. As a result, gifts are pouring into Red Cross coffers from many parts of the Nation as well as from those in this area whose holdings were clear of floods. Administration of the Red Cross is following its tradition of "care on the basis of need, not of loss."

Although far from being the most intense storm on record in the hardest hit portions of southern California, the recent deluge wreaked the most damage from the standpoints of dollars, cents, and human life.

Combination of Causes

The concentration of waters was caused by a combination of factors: heavy-burdened rain clouds, snowpacked mountains with little absorption power left, lack of vegetation in many mountain areas to hold the water, runoff via inadequate flood-control channels which were swamped, and the unprecedented runoff in populated areas where the rain could not soak into the minimum of exposed ground remaining in the wake of civilization's paved streets and roofs.

Previous storms of similar or greater proportions were too few in number to impress the latter-day developers of this sector with the importance of foresight based on hindsight. As a consequence the phenomenal growth of paved arterials, bridges, and homes in canyons and alluvial plans, it is observed, was permitted with little apparent regard for wise selection of site or design.

Seen as almost as dangerous as this hazard of omission is the future hazard of commission in connection with the pressure of politicians and lobbies to spend too much of the taxpayers' money to prevent recurrence.

Snow Survey Needed, Oregon Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore. — Snow survey courses which would furnish important data to aid in prediction of stream flow are needed in at least 12 localities in Oregon, it was pointed out in a recent report of the Oregon Planning Board.

A "snow course" for measurement and calculation purposes is described as an open stretch of ground, free from brush and timber, but protected from wind and draft, where the snowfall is representative of snow conditions in the locality. At present Oregon has 90 such stations, with 14 additional "melting" stations.

Primary responsibility for a snow survey program rests with the Federal Government because it alone has the broad powers necessary to supervise and organize the work on an inter-state basis.

The 12 new stations are estimated to cost $6,330 to establish and $970 per year to maintain.

Mexican Schools Honor Varied Work of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—This week Mexican schools honor Mexican woman, as patriot, mother, artist, leader, and teacher, and every school in this State co-operated heartily in the program, giving the children in every class talks about the great women who have honored Mexico by their artistry or leadership, and also about the great women leaders of other countries.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek was discussed in many schools, as were "La Corrigedora," the woman who warned Mexican patriots of danger during the early days of the war for freedom from Spain; "La Pasionaria," or Dolores Ibarurri, engaged in the war in Spain today; Florence Nightingale; Argentina Blanca, a Monterrey woman who is working toward the vote for women in Mexico; and many others. The work of the Mexican woman in fighting alcohol, through numerous Anti-Alcohol Committees, was also lauded in all schools.

Alaska's Rolling Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—Juneau leads Alaskan cities with 862 passenger automobiles and trucks, according to records in the office of Oscar Olson, Territorial Treasurer. Fairbanks is second with 550, Ketchikan, third with 507, Anchorage, fourth with 374. Altogether, 3,400 vehicles are registered in Alaska. These include one trailer, owner by Cecil Wells of Anchorage, who uses it for summer outings. In the fiscal year ending last June 30, Alaska imported 101 tractors valued at $345,000, 235 trucks and busses valued at $215,000, and 378 passenger automobiles valued at $300,000.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 18

No Transfer Here

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky: "I have not heard of the President indicating that he was going to transfers the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. I would be willing to bet my head against the hole in a doughnut that it is not transferred.

Uplifting the Indians

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana: The trouble with the Indian Service has been that persons who had never seen an Indian, except in a moving picture on Broadway, were sent out to uplift the Indians.

Key to Success

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana: I have no other proof but hearsay, but I have been told that in numerous cases Government promotions depend on the looks of the applicants. I have been informed that one Department head has a fancy for redheaded girls, who are given preference over all others. (Laughter.)

Navies and Dictators

Representative Usher L. Burdick (R) of North Dakota: Some in Congress have expressed the idea that to have a large, powerful Navy would be a great psychological defensive weapon, for such a Navy would make us feared. That is an expression of the same dictatorial idea that the American people condemn in the dictatorships of Europe.

Up to the Voters

Representative Joseph B. Shannon (D) of Missouri: There were all kinds of issues in the last election, but a giant Navy was not one of them. Why not postpone for a few months action on this bill, and let it be an issue in the November elections?

Too Much Expansion

Representative Joseph Gray (D) of Pennsylvania: I am inclined to think that this expansion plan could be cut in half, at this time, without losing a single item of our needs.

'Last Timber Raft' Sweeps Down the Susquehanna River

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 18—Cries of "Rough water ahead!" and "Snub her!" echoed over the Susquehanna River today as Pennsylvania's "last timber raft" swept toward the State Capitol in a 200-mile run from the forests of Clearfield County.

Assembled near Burnside, on the west branch of the river, the raft was manned by a crew of six veteran lumberjacks and a passenger list of 38 who went along to enjoy the trip. It was built of white pine "sticks" averaging a foot to a foot and one half square and from 26 to 50 feet long.

R. D. Tonkin of Tyrone has arranged with J. D. Bogar, Jr., a Harrisburg lumberman, for the sale of the timber when it arrives here after the journey downstream, reports said.

Raft Pitched Wildly

Racing past Rhest Falls, near Clearfield, the raft pitched wildly, but was handled with skill by the crew. Rhest Falls, although a dangerous spot on the river, is only one of many hazards to be surmounted by the raft before it reaches Harrisburg.

"Tie 'er loose!" woodsmen shouted mightily on Monday when the raft was brought four miles from the building point to McGee's Mills, where the official start was made on March 15. Favoring the trip was a four-foot rise in the river.

Perhaps the chief test of the raftsmen's skill will come when the 112-foot raft reaches Curwensville Dam. Members of the crew have announced they would ride the raft over the dam.

Recall Boom Days

While the raft is the first of its kind in a generation to ride down the spring floods of the Susquehanna, many old residents recalled boom lumber days when hundreds of rafts dotted the river. Half a century has passed since those times, however, for lumbering dwindled near the close of the 90's, and State records show that the previous "last" raft was piloted downstream in 1910.

When timber cutting was big business in the highlands of Pennsylvania, trees were felled in the fall and winter to be skidded in the snow to near-by river banks. It was there that the rafts, in early spring, were assembled with wooden poles and couplings.

Placed in charge of an experienced pilot and two or three helpers, each raft was started on its journey, which sometimes took it intact to Chesapeake Bay or even to Philadelphia. Probably the greatest Pennsylvania raft recorded was the "Baron Renfrew," which was transported from Philadelphia to England under its own sails.

Miners Decorated By British King As Heroes in Disaster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two brothers, miners of South Staffordshire, whose great courage during a disaster at the Littleton Colliery last May won for them the Edward Medal, were decorated by King George VI at Buckingham Palace recently.

They were David Booker and Samuel Booker, who, when firedamp spread in the main level of the Littleton Colliery, South Staffordshire, were outstanding among th rescuers of the trapped miners.

The Earl of Cromer, the Lord Chamberlain, read to the King the official account of their courage, coolness, and forethought. It stated, "The brothers Booker, who seem to have been men of high resisting powers, displayed great courage which is to be rated even more highly, as it was reinforced by an almost equal measure of coolness and fortitude."

Oregon Cities United In Municipal League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The League of Oregon Cities has reached the all-time membership of 129 with the additions of Gearhart, Eastside, and Glendale, it was announced by Herman Kehrli, Executive Secretary of the League, and Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research at the University of Oregon.

The organization joins together every city in the State with a population over 1,500 and all but three over 1,000. Over 97 per cent of the population of Oregon's incorporated cities are included. In 1933 membership numbered 40.

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British Dilemma: Passivity or Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—The question whether the British Cabinet is to be strengthened by the inclusion of "activists" like Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden, and possibly Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal opposition, is believed to hang on Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's forthcoming statement about Spain, now scheduled for next week.

While Cabinet circles deny there is a serious split on foreign policy, it is nevertheless unquestionable that there are two main currents of opinion, not only within the Cabinet but within ranks of the National Government supporters.

The first group, of which the Prime Minister himself is the chief exponent, is the "don't-burn-your-fingers school" which stands for unwavering adherence to the policy of non-intervention in Spain, regardless of the fact that the non-intervention agreement is being flagrantly broken by others.

The second group demands strong action to secure the immediate withdrawal of foreigners from both sides, failing which it would intervene with overwhelming strength on the side of the Loyalists.

Passivity or Intervention?

There is a similar cleavage on the subject of Czechoslovakia, the first group being again for the passive policy of non-intervention in regard to any area where they consider direct British interests are not affected; the second group wants an active policy, including a strong declaration of British determination to enforce the League system of collective security and go to the help of any state threatened with aggression. Each group thinks war can be avoided only if its policy is followed.

Hitherto the great bulk of Conservatives have been frankly non-interventionist and not only as regards Spain. Austria's fate, however, coupled with Gen. Francisco Franco's spectacular advance toward the Mediterranean, aided by a large number of Italian and German airplanes, tanks, and artillery, has undoubtedly made considerable impression and the activists have made several notable converts in the past 10 days.

Some of them have come to the conclusion that a Franco victory, gained with increased assistance from totalitarian states, is dangerous to Gibraltar. Others feel that the whole of Europe was so very close to catastrophe when Reichsführer Hitler marched into an unresisting Austria that the only way to insure peace is to organize a common defensive front against potential warmakers.

Party Loyalties at Stake

Premier Chamberlain hitherto has "stood pat" on the policy of non-intervention. If he still does so in his long-awaited policy statement a considerable section of his followers—how big it is impossible to estimate with certainty today—must find their party loyalties strained to the utmost.

If the dissentients exceed one third of the National Government's supporters Mr. Chamberlain's fall is regarded as certain.

If he changes his ground in the direction of intervention in Spain at the side of France, most observers think that there is bound to be an insistent demand that he should take into the Cabinet some of the leading protagonists of the policy he has hitherto spurned.

In such case, however, some might even feel that his previous passive policy precludes him from wholeheartedly implementing an interventionist policy. Hence reports that a new activist National Government under Mr. Eden or Mr. Churchill is likely at any moment.

"City" Against Aggressors

It is, however, too early to prophesy the outcome today. But that the revolt is formidable is indicated by the attitude of a group in ultra-conservative City circles which yesterday adopted a resolution expressing suport for Mr. Chamberlain in a policy which "in conjunction with other great powers" would "sustain the rights and freedom of small countries menaced by unprovoked aggression," and trusts that timely declarations will be made in order that peaceful settlements may be obtained.

Though ostensibly pro-Chamberlain, the policy propounded in the resolution is diametrically opposite to the whole policy the Prime Minister apparently has followed hitherto.

Russia's invitation to discuss ways and means to stop aggression is regarded as untimely by Government supporters and admirable by the Labor opposition.

Britain Intervening on Baltic

(Continued from Page 1)

Spain and toward Czechoslovakia, the Premier declined to reply to a Labor question whether he now was satisfied planes bombing Barcelona were German and Italian.

He likewise refused to answer whether Britain would consider providing the Spanish Government with anti-aircraft guns if General Franco refused the new appeal to stop bombing of cities.

Asked by Clement Attlee, Labor, if it were not clear the Barcelona bombing were aimed largely at terrorizing the civilian population, the Premier replied that press accounts described the damage as largely to living quarters and not to military objectives.

Reverting to the Polish-Lithuanian question, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government was not satisfied that summoning of the League of Nations Council would "be sufficiently speedy to be practical, or the best course that could be adopted. They are, however, keeping the closest watch on developments."

His statement regarding the League of Nations was in response to the demand of Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Labor member, that such a meeting be summoned.

Mr. Noel-Baker recalled that war between Greece and Bulgaria was averted in 1925 by a similar procedure. The Council met within 36 hours, he said, sent an impartial military commission to the scene to insure that fighting stopped, and subsequently brought a settlement through an inquiry commission.

Big Defense Plans Voted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—Rumors of impending Cabinet changes have not prevented the Government securing in the Commons acceptance of its Navy estimates. In the Lords, despite a debate on Air Ministry administration, the Opposition did not press its criticisms to a division.

In both Chambers last night the Government had to meet not so much objection to its policy of big expansion in both these national defense services as claims that the carrying out of this policy had not been free from serious mistakes. Winston Churchill concentrated upon the desirability of building more destroyers.

Lieutenant Commander Reginald Fletcher for Labor caused a mild sensation by claiming to have evidence of mismanagement in certain motor torpedo boat contracts. This faded out, however, on his being immediately invited to co-operate with the Admiralty in tracking down anything of this kind.

The significance of the debate, therefore, lay in the question of whether a majority of 223 votes to 115, secured by the Government at its close, could be interpreted as representing support for the foreign policy for which Mr. Chamberlain stands.

Attends King's Levee

© International

Joseph P. Kennedy
United States Ambassador to Great Britain

Sir Sidney Clive
Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy yesterday attended King George VI's second levee of the year in St. James's Palace. The American wore a black full-dress suit. King George appeared in the full dress uniform of colonel-in-chief of the Grenadier Guards and wore the sky-blue ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick. Today Queen Elizabeth received Ambassador Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy in her apartments at Buckingham Palace. The envoy wore formal morning attire and Mrs. Kennedy a tailored suit of dark blue.

Reich's Policy of 'Uniformity' Pushed Vigorously in Austria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 18—The methods and the consequences of "Gleichschaltung," by which the National Socialists forcefully accomplished the political uniformity of Germany, are being applied in Austria with an effectiveness and vigor born of previous experience.

Today the Austrian National Railways were made a part of the German system. And the general staffs of the Austrian and German armies were merged. The Austrian National Bank, too, has been incorporated into the Reichsbank.

Co-ordination of the Austrian legal system into that of National Socialist Germany is to be carried through by a group of officials representing the Reichsministry of Justice.

Hand in hand with an unprecedented purging of Austrian business and politics are official declarations that no unauthorized terrorism will be permitted. Characteristic of this is the declaration by Hermann Neubacher, the new Mayor of Vienna, that no civil servants who faithfully performed their duties will be dismissed because of previous political views. So far, however, there is no precedent for interpretation of faithfulness in anything other than National Socialist terms. A large number of officials of the telegraph and postal services have been replaced by National Socialists.

Similar promises are contained in an edict issued by the new Governor of the Province of Graz.

Aryan Committees at Work

Meanwhile Joseph Bürkel—the present master of Austrian politics, who is preparing the country for the April 10 plebiscite—announced that there would be no more changes in private business. Changes already made will be subject to investigation by Herr Bürkel himself, it is declared.

The problem facing the National Socialists in this instance is that so much Austrian business is in the hands of Jews that this revolutionary seizing of Jewish enterprises by inexperienced and perhaps incapable Aryan committees might seriously derange Austria's economic life.

Hundreds Placed Under Arrest

Some 15 judges in both criminal and civil courts have been dismissed because of their Jewish blood.

Already posters bearing words "Jewish business" have been pasted on the windows of most of the Jewish shops and businesses here. Non-Jewish stores eagerly show that they are Aryan by hanging out the Swastika and exhibiting Herr Hitler's picture. Many stores, some of which are very large, have been taken over by Aryan committees.

The searching of houses goes on extensively, especially in Jewish quarters. Objects of value are requisitioned. Arrests are numbered in the hundreds, perhaps thousands. When a rich Jew is arrested it is usually asserted that he was trying to flee with money. Naturally in a city containing so many Jews and so many Clericals who were opposed to National Socialism the arrests, requisitioning, and indignities cause great depression in wide circles.

At the forthcoming plebiscite persons with three or four Jewish grandparents cannot vote. Persons with two Jewish grandparents may vote if they have not married a Jew or joined a Jewish religious community later than September, 1935. There are no other racial discriminations.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring, dictator of the Reich's Four-Year Plan, has sent a glowing telegram to Gov. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, pointing out the immediate economical improvement which Austria's incorporation into the German economy will mean.

Germany continues to shower gifts on Austria. For instance, 10,000 Austrian workers have been invited to visit Germany in 10 special trains as guests of the Reich Labor Front—all expenses paid. Their itinerary takes them through Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfort, Hamburg, Berlin, and Leipzig where they will have the opportunity to see how laborers live under the Hitler régime.

Germany's Winterhilfe—winter relief fund—has invited 100,000 Austrian children to come to Germany at once as guests in German families, and has put 25,000 places in recreation homes at the disposal of "deserving Austrian National Socialists." A Hamburg shipbuilding concern has given 100,000 marks and 3000 recreation or travel days on its ships to Austrian National Socialists "who were formerly persecuted."

"Hamburg of the East"

Extending such developments into the field of the future, Mayor Neubacher told foreign journalists that Vienna, far from becoming a provincial town under the new regime, will be developed into the Hamburg of the east.

He prophesied the end of unemployment before the close of this year. One of the first measures, he said, will be to do away with bicycle licenses, thus freeing the poor from this burden. He intimated that there would be extensive building of public works.

Linz is expected to be a great touring center. Graz asks to be called the "Chief City of the Movement," as Munich is in Germany. Many measures will be taken to attract the votes of poorer people. The keynote of the plebiscite campaign will be economic progress and the glories of belonging to "Greater Germany."

The changes in Austria's status are nowhere more clearly evidenced than in the disappearance of foreign Legations. The Italian Legation has been closed and the Italian Minister has returned to Rome. The Yugoslav Minister has gone to Belgrade. The Hungarian and Czech Legations will soon be turned into Consulates and the Russian Legation is preparing to close.

German Radio Sets To Educate Austria

By the Associated Press

Vienna, March 18

Working to get a heavy vote in favor of the union in the April 10 plebiscite, the Propaganda Ministry ordered 20,000 radio receiving sets from Germany for remote localities so that National Socialist oratory might spread its theories through all the land.

Schuschnigg to Stay?

VIENNA, March 18 (AP)—The ousted Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, may be permitted to remain in National Socialist Austria.

Propaganda Ministry officials said today the question was not definitely settled, but that it was unlikely either that Dr. Schuschnigg, now guarded in his castle apartment, would be placed on trial or that he would be removed from the country.

Shift Made at Montreal

MONTREAL, March 18 (CP)—Official seals of the Austrian Consulate-General in Canada have been handed over to the German Consul in Montreal, it was announced yesterday by Thomas Guerin who represented the Austrian Government here for eight years.

Hand Mill Next to Fire

Many historians rank the invention of the hand mill for grinding grain as the second greatest event in the march of civilization. The discovery of fire is ranked first.

Michigan DeMolays in Chorus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Harold Koch, musical director for Henry Ford's Greenfield Village, is enjoying the fruition of a plan that started at the national DeMolay conclave in Kansas City a year and a half ago.

At the meeting Mr. Koch conceived the idea of a young men's chorus made up entirely of Michigan members of the order, a national junior organization sponsored by Masonic groups.

Mr. Koch's aim was to have his chorus ready for the next biennial conclave, which will be held in Kansas City next July.

Long active in the Michigan DeMolay as "Dad" or adult adviser of the Ypsilanti, Mich., chapter, Mr. Koch began his organization work on his return to Michigan.

The result is a huge chorus, organized in sections throughout lower Michigan. When conclave time comes, the different sections, all trained in the same manner and with the same music, will be bound into one large chorus and taken to Kansas City, where they will take a large part in the musical program of the conclave, according to present plans.

Units have been organized in the Detroit metropolitan area, in the Jackson-Ypsilanti region, in Flint, Bay City and Saginaw.

Mr. Koch spends much of his spare time driving back and forth between the various units of the chorus, each of which is rehearsed twice a month.

The plan has met with great enthusiasm. Last May when actual organization work got under way in Detroit more than 250 boys took "tryouts." Eventually the poorer voices were weeded out, until now there are approximately 125 in the Detroit section of the chorus.

Concerts are being given in preparation for the summer junket. Not only do the concerts give the youthful singers experience in appearing before the public, but they also provide funds that will be needed to transport the large group to Kansas City for the conclave.

Sunday Trading Banned in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Bakers, fishmongers and grocers in this country may no longer open on Sundays.

These traders were allowed nine months "grace" from the operation of the Act of Parliament of 1936 restricting Sunday trading. This period has now elapsed.

The London County Council, however, is allowed under the act to make exemptions for special areas in London where Sunday trading has been customary through a long period of time. Eight such exemptions have been granted.

Home Courses Provided For Oregon's Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Home instruction for teachers in Oregon, especially for those just entering teaching, is offered in six different coordinating fields, it was announced in a bulletin issued by the In-Service Extension Education Department of the State educational system.

Extension education provides counsel and advice to graduates of Oregon normal schools; programs radiocast over KOAC; correspondence study courses, extension classes, summer schools, and assistance in planning programs of study and evaluating credits.

German Cruiser's Visit To France Is Cancelled

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—Cancellation of the scheduled official visit of the German cruiser Emden to France's Mediterranean naval base at Toulon was announced today at Toulon.

The Emden would have been the first German warship to visit a French naval base officially since the outbreak of the World War.

'Fossil' People of Palestine Unlike Any Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—Early inhabitants of Palestine, whose fossil remains were discovered in caves on Mount Carmel by an expedition led by Miss Dorothy Garrod, "are quite unlike any people now living," reported Sir Arthur Keith before a recent gathering of British natural scientists.

They are of particular interest, he said, because if not its actual ancestors, they are certainly nearest akin to the human stock which in the course of time gave the world its Caucasian or white inhabitants. Hitherto the search for fossil ancestors of the white race has been in vain.

"The expedition found," he said, "that mankind began to inhabit the caves of Mount Carmel long before the last glaciation of Europe. One cave is the richest ever opened; filled with fossiliferous earth tramped down by the feet of prehistoric men until an accumulation more than 80 feet deep had been formed. From bottom to top the strata were full of stone tools and fossil animal bones, mostly of extinct species, as well as the remains of the men and women who fashioned and used the tools.

To Tune of Abraham

"The strata begin while mankind was still in an early stage of stone age culture and left off about the time of Abraham. It is no exaggeration to say that these deposits record at least 100,000 years of human activity in these caves.

"What kind of people were they? The men were tall; four of them range in height from five feet eight inches to five feet 11 inches. The women, on the other hand, were of short stature, varying from five feet to five feet four inches. These people had straight and strong limbs, walking and running as we do, and yet every bone of their hands and feet differs from our bones.

"Although the fossil men of Mount Carmel are separated from us in time by the space of a whole glacial epoch, yet in point of size they already had brains which were equal to ours and all parts of the brain, which indicate a capacity for speech were present.

Geographical Picture

"To fit the fossil Palestinians into their place in our picture of ancient humanity, we have to think geographically. We know that before the last glacial epoch, Europe was inhabited solely by peoples of the Neanderthal type. As we go eastwards, the type approximates somewhat that which we have now found in Palestine. Our Mount Carmel people have many points of resemblance to the Neanderthalians of Europe, and yet in many they differ. In those points wherein they differ from the Neanderthalians, they are Caucasian or modern.

"The first glimpse we have in Europe of the early Caucasians or whites is obtained when the crisis of the last glaciation was passing. They then appear in South Europe as Cromagnons and in Central Europe as Predmostians. The discovery at Mount Carmel suggests that we shall find their homeland in Western Asia."

Reich-Polish Deal on Danzig?

(Continued from Page 1)

to persuade Lithuania to concede enough to ease the tension.

Poland is an ally of France. Lithuania and Russia are bound by a non-aggression treaty.

Jacob Surits, Russian Ambassador to France, conferred with Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, and emphasized Russia's objections to Polish occupation of Lithuania. He promised utmost cooperation to prevent such a move.

Mr. Paul-Boncour informed Mr. Surits that France agreed "in principle" to the suggestion yesterday of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, that the powers take joint action to halt aggressors.

But, he declared, there must be a sounding-out stage before France could give definite approval.

Seimas Session Called

KAUNAS, Lithuania, March 18 (AP)—The Government today summoned the Seimas, or Parliament, to meet tomorrow to decide how to answer a Polish ultimatum demanding "normalization" of relations between the two countries.

The Government banned anti-Polish demonstrations to prevent new tension. Lithuanian semi-military nationalist organizations were demanding rejection of the Polish demands.

The Government's attitude was described as conciliatory, but news that the Polish Army Chief, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, had arrived at Vilna, near the frontier, sent a wave of excitement through Lithuania.

President Smetona summoned his Ministers, Army leaders and Members of Parliament to discuss the crisis.

The Cabinet meanwhile consulted friendly powers on possible means of peaceful settlement and studied the Polish note, described as of "extremely grave character."

It was announced that the Lithuanian Minister to Moscow had conferred with Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff.

A version of the Polish ultimatum obtained here give five points:

1. Lithuania must reply by 9 p. m. (3 p. m., E. S. T.) tomorrow.
2. Lithuania is given until March 31 to re-establish normal diplomatic relations, broken since October, 1920, and to exchange Ministers with Poland.
3. Rail, air and other traffic must be re-established by March 31.
4. Lithuania must accept all proposals without discussion except on technical matters.
5. No discussion must take place concerning Polish sovereignty over Vilna.

It was pointed out acceptance of the last point would require a Lithuanian plebiscite, since the Constitution declares Vilna still is the Lithuanian capital. Poland seized it Oct. 9, 1920.

Will Appeal to League

GENEVA, March 18 (AP)—Lithuania's League of Nations Delegate, Kazis Skirpa, conferred at length today with Secretary General Joseph C. Avenol and later indicated that even if Lithuania met Poland's demands she would submit the question to the League Council.

Mr. Skirpa called the Warsaw ultimatum "arrogant" and said it was simply a demand for Lithuanian recognition that the Vilna territory was and would remain Polish and in submission to Polish domination."

"Even if Lithuania bows before force," Mr. Skirpa said, "she will seek justice before the League."

At Odds Since 1920

WARSAW, March 18 (AP)—Poland and the little republic of Lithuania on the Baltic appeared today to be intensifying their 18-year-old territorial dispute.

Lithuania and Poland have been at odds since World War treaties established their independence, and their dispute since October, 1920, chiefly has been centered on Vilna. The Polish General Zeligowski took possession of the city then—along with one third of Lithuania, leaving it a territory less than half the size of New York state.

Lithuania never has recognized the resulting border with Poland and consistently has referred to it as a demarcation line, constantly guarded on both sides by heavily armed soldiers.

Stamps Reproduced in Colors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British philatelists are to benefit from recently-enacted legislation permitting reproduction in true colors any stamp from any country which is not now in postal use. Heretofore it has been possible to reproduce stamps only in black and white.

The first philatelic publication of any kind in Great Britain to take advantage of the new Act was the Stamp Collectors' Annual and Diary for 1938, published by the Philatelic Magazine, London. The front cover showing 14 true color reproductions of stamps from 12 countries, including Great Britain, was only for artistic effect. They were larger than the originals and all partially covered by the printed title and overlapping. These, however, did constitute the first publication showing correctly colored reproductions of stamps under the new Act.

This was followed by the catalogue for its 1,000th sale of the well-known stamp valuers and auctioneers, H. R. Harmer of Bond Street, London, and in it was a page devoted to exact reproduction in their original colors of stamps of great rarity offerel in the sale.

From a philatelic viewpoint the same stamp will vary in value to the collector depending on its condition and shade, and on the page of colored illustrations for this sale is shown one stamp which because of its shade is more valuable than its more common neighbor. It is remarkable how the difference in shade shows up, giving the collector overseas a precise idea of what he is sending in a bid for. This will be a great help to collectors and dealers alike even if the catalogue cannot be sent into the United States.

In all countries there are laws relating to the reproduction of government paper such as bills, notes, stamped paper, postage and revenue stamps, to prevent fraud on the Government.

Naturally laws vary in different countries but it is in English-speaking countries that changes are being made which have such an important bearing on the illustrating of postage stamps.

Fish Hatcheries Sought in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—The United States Government wants to spend $500,000 on a series of Federal fish hatcheries along the Columbia river. But nothing will be done, according to Senator Evan Reames, unless both Oregon and Washington cooperate in passing, through the use of initiative petitions for consideration at the fall election, or in the next legislative session, satisfactory legislation that will prohibit the netting of fish, commercially, above Bonneville and for a given distance below the dam.

The Government recognizes the value of maintaining the supply of game fish, both for commercial and sporting angles, Senator Reams reported. But at the same time nothing will be done if commercial fishermen are to be allowed to catch fish, salmon especially, without some means of control as is now the case.

It is expected that new legislation will be prepared by the legislature next January. Word has been received from Washington indicating that Budget Director Daniel W. Bell would give the proposed measure his approval the moment assurance came from the two States that his requests would be honored. The bill has already passed the Senate and must go to the House, but it is not believed possible to get it by the lower house without Director Bell's signature.

Mooney Counsel Petitions Supreme Court for Review

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Counsel for Thomas J. Mooney told the Supreme Court yesterday that the California Supreme Court "has become a party to the frame-up" of the prisoner who is serving a life sentence for complicity in the 1916 San Francisco preparedness-day bombing.

'Met' In Rich Finale Before Starting Tour

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Another of those incredibly rich programs which have enlivened music-going this winter will close the Metropolitan Opera's season Sunday night.

It is partly a final celebration, partly a recognition of Giovanni Martinelli's 25 seasons with the "Met," and partly a benefit for "The Fund to Maintain Metropolitan Opera."

Eighteen of the most important singers on the roster, from Antoine down the alphabet through Flagstad, Martinelli himself, Rethberg, and Tibbett to Votipka, will appear in the great moments of 11 operas, and in addition the orchestra will play music from two more.

All six of the "Met's" first string conductors will have their fling, although most of the work is being done by Wilfred Pelletier. The whole affair will close appropriately, probably around midnight, with Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance."

The scenery and costumes will almost be snatched away from the stage, since the "Met" begins its annual spring tour Monday night in Baltimore. This year it will also be heard in Boston, Cleveland and Rochester, N. Y.

Quaker City Flower Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 18—More than $28,000 in awards are offered in connection with the Philadelphia Flower Show which opens in the Commercial Museum on March 21, according to W. Atlee Burpee, Jr., Chairman.

This year's exhibition is to be the largest in the long history of the event in Philadelphia. More than a million flowers will be in bloom. The famous Widener acacia collection and hundreds of rare orchids and unusual azaleas will have prominent places in the show.

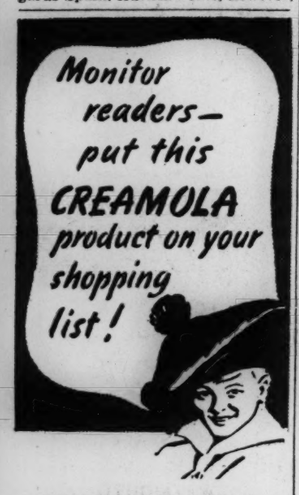
New Charts Made Of Canadian Coast As Aid to Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Hundreds of miles of coastline were surveyed by the Hydrographic Service last year in an effort to improve and modernize navigation, and assist shipping along the Dominion's coasts. The work is explained in a recent annual report of the Department of Mines and Resources for the year ending in March, 1937.

In addition to surveying, thousands of square miles of coastline were charted, and thousands of linear miles of soundings taken.

An example of work being done is seen in the charting of an inside steamer route for the benefit of coastal trade on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This passage extends from Harrington to Greenly Island and is for the most part sheltered from the sea by the protective barrier of islands that fringe the coast.



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Good Bedding is of primary importance

There are people who spend large sums on their bedroom furniture and furnishings, but, by failing to provide good bedding, overlook the purpose of the bed, which is primarily the place for restful sleep. Somnus bedding is designed to give more than a pleasant support to lie on. it enables the whole body to enjoy the most beneficial form of complete rest. Remember that the rest of your days depends on the *rest* of your nights.

SOMNUS BEDDING

From as low as 57/6 (single bed size) or 72/6 (double bed size) you can obtain a Somnus guaranteed mattress; one that will give you many years of exquisite sleep-comfort.

Ask your usual furnisher for a copy of the Somnus Catalogue. Most good furnishers stock Somnus Bedding and Pillows.

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SWANSEA, WALES
BERNARD HASTIE & CO.
Insulating Contractors and Sheet-Metal Workers
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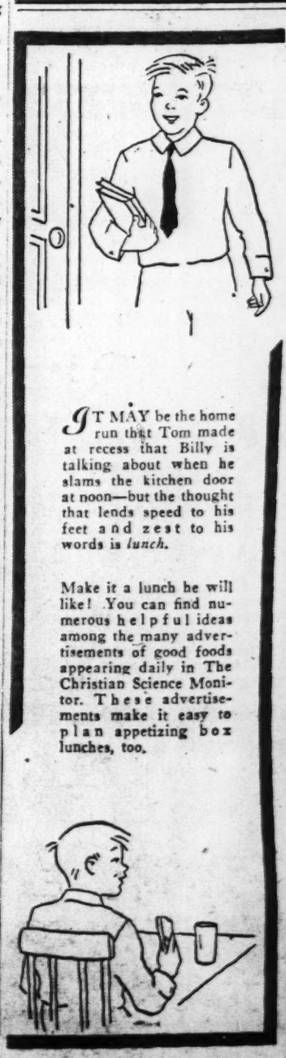


IT MAY be the home run that Tom made at recess that Billy is talking about when he slams the kitchen door at noon—but the thought that lends speed to his feet and zest to his words is *lunch*.

Make it a lunch he will like! You can find numerous helpful ideas among the many advertisements of good foods appearing daily in The Christian Science Monitor. These advertisements make it easy to plan appetizing box lunches, too.

Barcelona Bombing Renewed; 'No Respite Until Surrender'

BARCELONA, Spain, March 18 (AP)—Swift Insurgent bombers struck again and again at the helpless teeming population of Barcelona today, carrying out a threat to attack continuously until the city surrenders.

The thirteenth air raid since 11 p. m. Wednesday left a total of 560 killed and 1,000 wounded.

Bombers wheeled over the city at 7 a. m., just as thousands of men, women and children in this city of more than 1,000,000 people were streaming home from subway stations after a night of refuge.

The roar of bombs and anti-aircraft batteries sent them rushing back to shelter. At 8:40 a. m., the bombers returned.

The raiders yesterday dropped leaflets over the city that the bombings would continue every two to three hours until the city was forced to capitulate.

Sleepless Night

It was a sleepless night for citizens and the thousands of war refugees crowded into the city.

Insurgent planes droned over the city at 1:10 a. m., dropping their bombs near a hospital in the suburbs.

Ten times yesterday and last evening Barcelona underwent bombardment. Other Insurgent planes attacked Tarragona and San Vincente on the Mediterranean.

Trapped in Buildings

Hundreds of wounded were trapped in wrecked buildings. People stumbled among rescue workers in search of shelter.

In the city's most fashionable avenue was the wreck of a street car struck by an Insurgent bomb. A truck was tangled iron, burned wood, and rubber.

Most of the streets in the center of the city were littered with glass, and it crunched under one's feet.

Meanwhile Spanish Insurgents driving forward in their effort to dismember Loyalist Spain, yesterday captured Caspe.

Gen. Francisco Franco's heavily reinforced armies in eastern Spain broke down Government resistance that was the greatest since the Madrid-Barcelona regime lost Belchite early in the week-old Insurgent offensive.

A government communique said, that they had been forced to evacuate Alcoriso, on the Alcaniz-Montalban highway.

The Government troops dropped back into the mountains to hastily thrown up defenses. Evidence that the Insurgent advance had regained its momentum was indicated by a Government announcement of heavy fighting on the Alcaniz-Morella road, where the Insurgents were reported repulsed.

Heavily Fortified

Caspe had been heavily fortified by the Government and was the last stronghold in the path of the Insurgent left-wing except Falset, 10 miles from the Mediterranean and key to the coastal city of Tarragona.

The city had served as headquarters for the Government's eastern army with large supply depots and airports.

Insurgent center columns apparently attempted no new forward thrust, waiting instead for flanking columns to move up before continuing on toward the sea.

The French Government closed its Spanish frontier between Hendaye and Irun to the passage of all merchandise. Persons were still allowed to pass.

In Zaragoza, the Insurgent general staff announced 8,000 had been taken prisoner during the week in Aragon.

British Ship Torpedoed?

CERBERE, France (At the Spanish Frontier), March 18 (AP)—A freighter flying the British flag ran aground in flames today near the Spanish port of Llansa, a few miles south of the French border. Reports said it had been torpedoed and caught fire immediately. The crew was said to have driven it ashore and to have escaped.

The freighter had left the French port of La Nouvelle, north of Cerbere, en route to Barcelona. Persons at La Nouvelle said they believed it to be the 5,103-ton Navarino registered from Glasgow.

Shipping circles said the vessel flew the Greek flag but had French colors painted on its hatches when it arrived at La Nouvelle and was manned mostly by French sailors.

U. S. Neutrality Laws Irk Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Efforts of the Spanish Government to retrieve a desperate military situation by obtaining adequate military supplies and equipment is expressed here in a renewed protest by the Spanish Embassy against the alleged discrimination of the neutrality laws here.

American airplanes are understood to be the real objective of the Spanish activities. Serious inferiority in the air is blamed for the recent retreat of the Government armies on the Aragon Front and friends of the Spanish Government now concede that unless this air inferiority can be reversed chances of halting the Rebel drive are slim indeed.

At a special press conference at the Embassy yesterday the Spanish Ambassador declared that "we only ask that Spain cease to be the only country to whom the purchase of arms is forbidden while all aggressor nations are free to do so."

The Ambassador disclosed that he has made representations to the State Department on the subject, but did not disclose the response he received. Observers here incline to the opinion that even if the State Department wished to comply with the desires of the Spanish Government there is no means whereby American airplanes could be permitted to go to Spain unless an Act of Congress should change the statutory situation.

The Ambassador, Dr. Don Fernando de los Rios, recognized in explaining his protest, that the Spanish military situation is disturbing, but insisted that it is not as grave as were several previous situations which were met and overcome successfully.

English Classes Are Advocated For 'New' Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Adequate English classes are a vital necessity if strangers in this country are to become good Canadian citizens, declared John Grudeff, K. C., in a recent address here before the Women's Canadian Club in which he made a strong plea for a better understanding of some of the problems of the 100,000 "new Canadians" in Toronto, an understanding which would do much to clear up certain problems and difficulties.

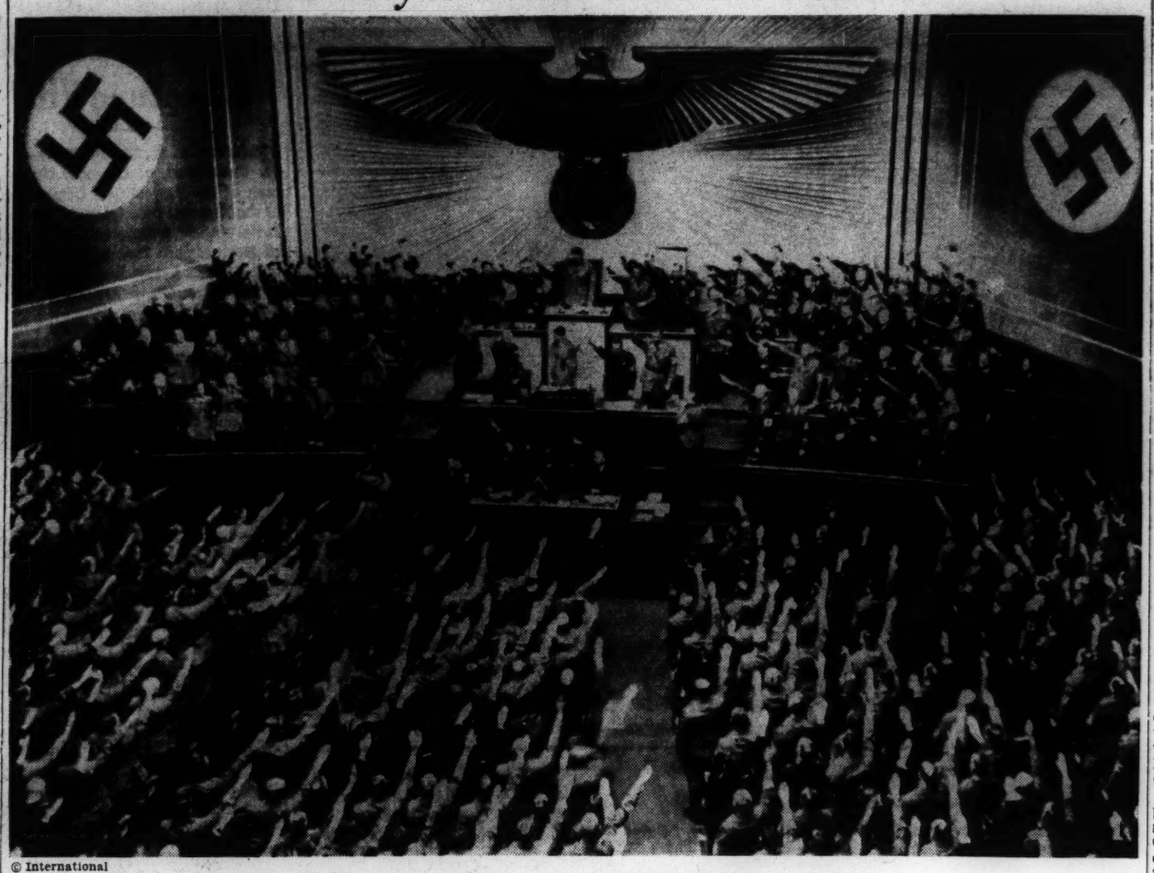
With a thorough knowledge of the English language the newcomer cannot be initiated into the culture, customs and traditions of the country, he continued, but no satisfactory provision has been made in Toronto for a proper mastery of English by the newcomer.

In the English classes that the foreigner may attend at night the methods of teaching are those used in public schools where pupils already speak the language, he said. This results in discouragement for the adult newcomer who knows perhaps two or more languages already. The new Canadian may remain in the country 20 or 25 years without acquiring a proper command of the language.

Hoover Starting Home Wednesday on Normandie

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Herbert Hoover came here by plane from Stockholm today. The former President of the United States plans to sail for home on the liner Normandie next Wednesday.

Assembly to Acclaim Hitler's Policies



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General View of the Reichstag at the Conclusion of an Address by the Führer

The Body Has Been Called Into Session to Hear an Official Pronouncement by Herr Hitler, His First Address of the Kind Since Annexation of Austria

Fingers of Reich Now Reach Out To Control Surnames

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—A change of personal surnames is now to be allowed in the Third Reich only for well-defined reasons, which are clearly set out in a report from a legal expert of the Ministry of the Interior in Berlin. The report is intended to serve as a guide for the whole of the Reich.

First, it is laid down that change of name is looked upon as undesirable, since it makes the recording of family history difficult. In a country where the "Ahnenpass," or certificate of ancestry proving "Aryan" descent to the third generation, is indispensable for all State employment or for most business of private nature, the importance of the family name is easily understood.

Illegitimate children form a group which is to be treated with consideration in this respect, especially where the change of name makes for the greater happiness and usefulness of such an individual. This is in line with the general tendency of the Third Reich racial policy, namely, to remove as far as possible all distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children, to protect the unmarried mother and to welcome every addition to the German population, provided it comes from so-called racially sound parents.

The question of Jewish surnames is dealt with exhaustively. Purely German families, whose names may be Jewish sounding, are allowed in general to change them for more German-sounding ones. On the other hand, Jews are forbidden to change their Jewish-sounding names for names which may veil their Jewish origin. Indeed Jewish names, which have in the past been changed for German ones, may be re-changed compulsorily to the original form to avoid any chance of confusion. Even in cases where Jewish families have always borne German names, these can be changed, if so desired.

And from now on, no Jewish parents may give their children German Christian names.

At first sight these detailed instructions on such a simple matter as a change of name, appear incomprehensible to a member of another nation, where similar changes are left to the will of the individual concerned. But their significance must not be overlooked, since they propose carrying into practice in yet another realm the racial theories of "Blut und Boden," of the superiority of the Aryan on which the National Socialist philosophy is built.

Queensland Pineapples Fresh on London Tables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—A shipment of Queensland pineapples, carried by the Brisbane Star and subjected to the Elgin gas process, arrived in London in excellent condition and were selling well a week after being unloaded. It is reported that the pineapples lost none of their flavor in the long journey, although the color was somewhat duller than that of the Azores product so familiar on the London market.

Experts differ as to the value of the Elgin gas process, but the Queensland Minister of Agriculture, Frank Bulcock, sees in the success of this trial shipment of fresh tropical fruit the possibility of the development of an increasing demand for Queensland pineapples in England.

Winning Songs Are Chosen For Franklin Dedication

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP)—Songs by Rob Roy Peery of Merion, Pa., and A. Louis Scarmolin, Union City, N. J., were chosen today from more than 100 entries in an original song contest to be sung at the formal dedication of Philadelphia's Benjamin Franklin Memorial in May.

The words of Mr. Scarmolin's song, "Oh, Wisest of Men," were written by Miss Marion J. Daly, Union City. The late Dr. Harry Webb Farrington wrote the words for Mr. Peery's winning composition "America, My Wondrous Land."

Formal Reich-Italian Military Ties Hinted

(Continued from Page 1)

their continued existence is possible only by the application of the most brutal force."

Austria as Example

Herr Hitler gave as an example of such a state Austria, which he said was "based upon a stark violation of the right of self-determination of 6,500,000 people of German nationality."

"This violation," he continued, "was admitted with cynical frankness."

The Führer recalled that long before there was National Socialism in Austria or Germany a plebiscite showed that 95 per cent were in favor of union of the two countries. He added that this plebiscite was ignored.

He continued: "How could Germany stand by idly when millions of Germans across her borders were cruelly maltreated. I told Schuschnigg (former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria) that revolutionary outbursts were inevitable and left him no doubt that Anschluss was desired by millions.

Blames Schuschnigg

"Schuschnigg broke the Berchtesgaden agreement. The plebiscite he proposed was bound to fail. I was determined to save Austria from the fate of Spain.

"The ultimatum that caused such a stir abroad was to be the means to avoid bloodshed.

"If I had not done so I would have been compelled to do so later anyway. Schuschnigg probably did not believe I would take the action which, he may thank God, saved thousands of lives.

"Imagine my happiness to be able to join to the Reich a country not in ruins but filled with a happy people.

"Behind me are 75,000,000. Before me stands Germany's armed force.

"It is a pity that the democracies do not understand this procedure.

"Only from Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia and a few other, especially Italy, came friendly comment.

"I warmly thank the Italian Chief of State. Italy's frontiers remain for us inviolate.

"Behind this word stands the German nation."

As Reichsführer Hitler summoned the Reichstag for this evening's address on world affairs and his annexation of Austria, it was learned on good authority a plan was developing definitely to liquidate the South Tirol question.

Friendship Pledge

The South Tirol area, once Austrian, became a part of Italy in 1919. Now, it was said, the Austro-German population there will be offered land or occupations in the Austrian province of Carinthia, thereby solving one of the problems of German minorities.

Herr Hitler has said, "We are ready to show Italy our friendship and gratitude, whenever Italy should need it," and this has aroused speculation whether a regular German-Italian military alliance may be in prospect—(to supplement the present accord to consult each other in a common front toward European problems).

Whether or no, the situation was described here as the "acid test of the Berlin-Rome axis."

[French secret service agents have reported large numbers of both Italian and German troops with Insurgents in Spain as reinforcements. There has been speculation that Herr Hitler was giving Premier Mussolini support in Spain in return for Italian acceptance of Austria's annexation.]

Delegate From Austria

Tonight's Reichstag session, coming on the heels of the joining of Austria with Germany, was the ninth under Herr Hitler. Barely a month ago the Reichstag met, and the Führer thanked the now ousted Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg for his "deep understanding" and spoke of differences that had been removed.

For the first time since the Empire built by Bismarck, the Austrian representative was allotted a place on Government benches among National Socialist district leaders rather than a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

Thousands of radios were rushed to Austria, and the population of that new German province was admonished to listen with the rest of Germany. Loudspeakers were placed in theaters, public halls, and at street corners throughout the country. It was announced that the Führer's speech would be devoted mainly to Austria.

Carrying on that country's Nazification, Field Marshal Hermann Göring formally announced extension of the four-year plan. This program to make Germany economically self-sufficient is now in its second year. Herr Göring announced he would go soon to Vienna to carry on its expansion.

Addressing his formal notification to Austria's Governor, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, he asked for co-operation to "exploit Austria's rich natural resources for the common good."

Timber in Northwest Set At 132,000,000,000 Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENDLETON, Ore.—According to figures released by Thornton T. Munger, Director of the Pacific Northwest Forest Range Experiment Station, who conducted a two-year survey of Oregon and Washington forest lands east of the summit of the Cascade Range, the total sawtimber volume of this section is 132,000,000,000 board feet.

Sixty-three per cent of this timber is ponderosa pine, 15 per cent Douglas fir, and the remainder divided among coniferous species, the volume of hardwood species being very small. Eastern Oregon has approximately 66 per cent of the total volume in the eastern section of the two states. A little more than a third of eastern Oregon and about two-fifths of eastern Washington are forested, making a total of approximately 25,000,000 acres of forest land.

17,000 Movie Theaters

Motion picture theaters in the United States number about 17,000 and have an aggregate seating capacity of 10,720,000 persons. All are wired for sound.

French Unity Seen Gaining Despite Politicians' Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 18—Politicians in the French Chamber of Deputies are not yet ready to unite to preserve European peace but outside of Parliament the idea of national unity to avoid war is making swift progress in France.

Léon Blum's victory in his first appearance before the Chamber by a vote of 369 to 196 was something like defeat. In a tensely dramatic appeal to the Opposition France's Socialist leader pleaded for a unanimous vote authorizing him to resign and to form a National Union Government. Thus paradoxically the Opposition by voting against a Cabinet maintained it in office, when by voting for it they could have brought about its resignation.

Nevertheless, despite the majority which it obtained on strict party lines last evening, M. Blum's Government is generally considered in a most difficult position. Nation-wide and rapidly growing concern over the situation in Spain, over the tension between Poland and Lithuania and over the Central European problem is expected to force the formation of a stronger and more stable Nonparty Government. There are persistent reports that President Le Brun aided by former Premier Herriot, now President of the Chamber of Deputies, is proceeding secretly with the organization of such a National Cabinet. Constitutionally the President has the right to name Cabinet Ministers if he so desires.

Rejecting M. Blum's repeated appeals for a National Government grouped around the Popular Front, Conservatives last night made it clear that they would not accept the French Socialist chief as the architect of France's political unity. On the other hand, M. Blum emphasized that a National Government excluding the Communists is politically impossible. Since the Conservative opposition maintains its refusal to admit the Communists, the deadlock is apparently complete.

But the necessity of a durable French Government to meet the present international problems and to overcome France's financial troubles is rapidly becoming evident to the public.

Hopefulness prevails in France today, and French unity is felt to be much closer than it seems on the surface.

Labor Bodies Urge Action

PARIS, March 18 (AP)—Two powerful labor organizations, the International Federation of Trades Unions and the Socialist Labor (Second) International, declared yesterday that European democracies must try energetically for peace if they want to win America's interest in their battles.

After a two-day joint congress, the executive committees of the two organizations, which claim a combined membership of more than 20,000,000 workers in 36 countries, issued a statement which, in part, said:

"It is only by energetic, rapid action for peace and for maintenance of the independence of peoples that the democratic countries of Europe can bring out the active interest of America, which is highly desirable in present conditions.

"Fascist armies are solidly established on the Danube and the Pyrenees and in Africa and the Balearics and are menacing Czechoslovakia and leave no free state outside their threats, which are aimed chiefly at France.

The committees asked member unions in all nations to employ all means in their power to end non-intervention in Spain, which they said was observed only by the democracies and ignored by dictatorships.

"Even at this late hour" general war in Europe could be averted by unification of the efforts of democratic workers, they declared.

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Cherry Blossom Time Nears As Spring Hovers Over Capital

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Washington, D. C.

At last, I believe, I have discovered one place where talk about the weather is secondary. You've guessed. It's here in Washington. Everyone you meet, it seems, is well qualified to talk on almost every subject—but the weather.

The European situation, TVA matters, the Supreme Court, and other important political and economic topics are discussed as freely as we New Englanders chat about our climate.

Now it isn't because Washingtonians don't have "freaky" weather that we don't hear more about it. For, when I arrived here, a light mantle of snow covered the White House lawn; a biting north wind nipped my ears; and heavy clouds—genuine clouds this time—hung over the Capitol's Dome.

That was several days ago.

But things, as you know, happen over night in Washington. I no sooner had reached the street the other morning when the big news broke. It didn't come from the newsboy on the corner. As far as I could see no one but myself was aware of this great event. I'll confess it came to me from a rather exclusive source. It was from the sleek throat of a bluebird which had stopped for a "flash" in a near-by tree. Then across the meandering Potomac came the mellow warmth of a south wind; from a cloudless blue shone spring's awakening sun.

Yes, spring. It had slipped around the corner and was well on its way to points north before I recalled that spring in Washington means one thing—cherry blossoms. Each year these flowering trees attract thousands of tourists here for their annual pageant along the Potomac. Certainly these folks, as well as thousands of others who never have seen this spectacle, would like to know when the "greatest show in Washington" is to begin.

* * *

Past years have revealed that the single flowering trees around the Tidal Basin—the ones most photographed—start to bloom about the first week in April and continue 10 to 12 days. The double flowering trees start to bloom about two weeks later though the lapse of time between the blooming of the single and double flowering trees has been as long as a month. The date of bloom, I was informed by a Federal horticultural expert, depends entirely upon seasonal conditions when the trees are in bud.

As a matter of fact, the single flowering trees have come into full bloom as early as March 20 and as late as April 15. The double flowering trees have bloomed as early as April 14 and as late as May 1. While no definite date can be set as to when the trees will bloom this year, those of you who are planning to visit Washington for this annual flowering festival may be assured that when the pink buds are ready to burst open into their full glory word will be flashed by telegraph to travel agencies and railroad offices throughout the country.

There have been scheduled all-expense tours from cities and towns as far as 500 miles from Washington—with emphasis on the cherry blossoms. From Boston, for instance, there has been planned an Easter and Patriots' Day week-end trip. The rate is $29 and includes round-trip ticket, berth, hotel, transfer and assistance of a guide, and sightseeing. In Philadelphia the traveler will be taken on a motor tour of Fairmount Park, and will visit the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall. All of the public buildings, Mt. Vernon and Alexandria, and the U. S. Soldiers' home will be visited while in Washington.

Most of us, of course, know the story of these cherry trees—trees which were a good-will gift from the Japanese Government 26 years ago. Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the one-time President, officiated at the planting of the first tree in March, 1912. Viscountess Chinda, wife of the Japanese Ambassador, planted the second. Incidentally, Viscountess Chinda, knowing Mrs. Taft's love of flowers, told the Mayor of Tokyo of this fondness. He made, through Mrs. Taft, a gift of cherry trees to the city of Washington. The first shipment of trees was destroyed by Department of Agriculture experts who found small parasitic vermin on them. The Mayor of Tokyo then grew another set under inspection and shipped them with a note to Mrs. Taft explaining that they were "a very small token of a very high esteem."

The past few years much discussion as to whether or not these trees should give way to a Jefferson Memorial has taken place. But public opinion has quickly come to their defense.

* * *

The cherry blossoms, however, are but one of Washington's many attractions, which should be included in a visit. Some folks just like to browse around by themselves, while others prefer a guide. Well, for those preferring guides, plenty of competent guides are available.

What do most people want to see when here, including the cherry blossoms? The White House, Washington Monument—be sure and go to the top, Lincoln Memorial, Capitol, Bureau of Engraving, Library of Congress, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and Supreme Court.

Then there are those who are eager to see the headquarters of J. Edgar Hoover's G-men and Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis" in the old National Museum.

By the way. If you're a New Englander and get the urge to talk about the weather—take a tip from me—whisper it to the cherry trees.

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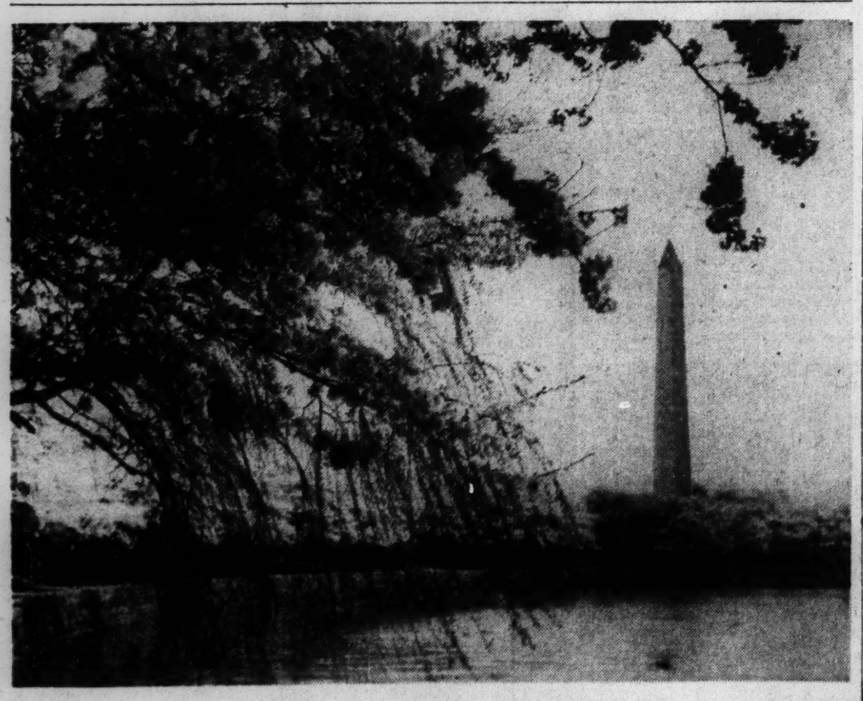

You really should see Washington in cherry blossom time

The nation's capital city is at its loveliest in spring. Then the host of cherry blossoms adds its mass of beauty to the scene, and the awakening of nature is reflected in activities throughout the city. Visit Washington—then Mount Vernon—and Annapolis. Stirring sights, indeed! Among the hotel and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor are many that will help in planning the transportation and accommodation features of your trip.

It Won't Be Long Now

© Harris & Ewing

Cherry Blossom Time in Washington

Tour-a-bouts

Escorted tours long have been popular with the traveler, but whether or not such tours were answering to the fullest the needs of the tourist was a question which Robert Caird, manager of Burlington Escorted Tours, was determined to find out. An extended survey was taken among thousands of vacationists, who joined one of over 200 escorted, all-expense tours offered by Mr. Caird's company last summer.

* * *

The survey revealed that nearly everyone had a vote of appreciation for the way in which they were relieved of travel details, such as handling baggage, transportation to and from trains, and room reservations. Besides the general information received many specific suggestions were given covering longer stopovers for certain popular spots, additional side trips, a number of which have been included in the 297 tours for this summer.

* * *

No traveler can overlook the Pyramids of Egypt, especially for two reasons. In the first place, they are considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Reason two: they are 451 feet high. There probably is no other man-made structure in existence that will outlast these sanctuaries of the Pharaohs which were built by master engineers. The largest pyramid, Khufu or Cheops, contains 2,300,000 blocks of stone, each weighing about two and one-half tons. Originally, it was 481 feet high, but due to age and long exposure to the elements its height has been whittled down.

* * *

Up seven flights of ladders and the inhabitants of Albinen, Switzerland, are home!—at least, that was what Albinen folks were forced to climb several years ago to reach their respective homes. Now a road has been built to this isolated village in the sequestered alpine valley of Valais. Prior to this road Albinen actually had no other approach except a flight of seven ladders which were affixed to an almost perpendicular rocky cliff on the left bank of the Dala River near Leukerbad. Today these ladders are still popular.

* * *

Workmen are working night and day on Cunard's new Mauretania in order to have her ready for the spring of 1939. The name the new ship will carry is a beloved one. The old ship of this name held the "blue ribbon" of the Atlantic for 22 years. The new Mauretania will be larger than the old one. Though registering but 3,000 tons more—33,000 tons—she will be considerably larger in every way, having in all a total of 10 decks, with stateroom accommodations for 1,250 passengers, in cabin, tourist, and third class. By the way—if you are planning to make the trip on her maiden voyage, you'd better write in for your reservations! Already there is a demand for accommodations and more than 300 applications have been filed for reservations on her first voyage in the spring of next year.

* * *

Travelers to Winter Haven, Fla., at this season of the year usually have one thing in mind—the Cypress Gardens. These gardens harbor plants from the forests, mountains, and the deserts of the world's tropics. Here they grow just as luxuriantly as they do in their native soil. Standing out above the others are the Azaleas, their brilliant colors of pink, rose, and red reflecting their beauty in the dark waters of lagoons. Winter Haven is reached by Seaboard's air-conditioned through trains from northern points.

* * *

The old southern port of Charleston, S. C., is preparing to welcome a Canadian cruise liner when the Clarke Line steamer New Northland calls here early in April. The vessel will make her second annual cruise from Charleston to Bermuda, from April 22 to 29. Passengers may use the ship as their hotel while visiting Bermuda's various scenic and historical attractions.

* * *

Railroad shorts: Streamline trains are fast taking the place of steam locomotives, but there are thousands of tourists who have a sentimental spot in their hearts for the old "Iron Horse." These travelers will be glad to learn that the Burlington occasionally substitutes steam for Diesel engines on its Zephyr and that the Southern Pacific's streamlined Daylight and Forty-Niner, both have steam engines. . . . The lowest grade route pursued by any train within the U. S. across the Continental Divide is that of the Great Northern. . . . Early evening trains from New York connect at Chicago with the Burlington's afternoon Zephyr, putting passengers into St. Paul and Minneapolis the same evening. . . . Virtually every Atlantic Coast Line train from the East to Florida carries an observation car.

Store Pickets Banned Where Owner Is Clerk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—When the disputants on one side of a controversy are neither employers nor employees, labor unions cannot picket a place of business, it was decided by Circuit Judge L. P. Hewitt here in a Sunday grocery store closing agreement dispute.

The ruling resulted from a suit brought by Winnifred Combs, grocery store owner, against the Retail Grocery Clerks' local. She asked to have the union enjoined from picketing and boycotting her store for refusal on her part to observe Sunday closing.

Through agreements between the union and retail and wholesale grocers throughout Portland, all such stores have been closed for merchandise sales with the exception of candies and milk most of the winter. In cases where stores opened, pickets were placed by the union.

Judge Hewitt's opinion stated the defendants should be enjoined from picketing the plaintiff's business and from advertising to the public at large that the plaintiff is unfair.

Following the decision, many similar non-hiring, privately owned grocery stores opened up again for Sunday trade.

Steamship Lines Report Light Booking for Europe

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—A slump in passenger bookings for Europe traceable to recent political developments on that continent, was disclosed today by steamship line officials.

They described a general "watchful waiting" policy by prospective travelers that has cut heavily into the prospects for summer travel.

Officials of one line said the situation was "spotty"—"very quiet" along the coast but better than in the peak year of 1929 in inland territory.

TVA Inquiry Halted Again By Deadlock

(Continued from Page 1)

gave an illustration and this colloquy followed:)

The President: "That is, of course, a matter of opinion. Are you willing to have that charge brought out and investigated under the type of investigation proposed by the Act?"

Chairman Morgan: "If I may finish reading my statement it would"—

The President: "Please answer my question. It is a perfectly simple question."

Chairman Morgan: "I have a right to answer it in my way and not to be put on record without a reasonable statement of my position."

The President: "Note that the Chairman declines to answer that question and states that he will answer it in his own way later. Please proceed."

President Upholds Rights

Today's hearing began with the President insisting that it was his duty to hold an investigation of this type, and addressing the Directors he said: "As executive officers appointed by a responsibility to the Chief Executive, it is your duty at this hearing to respond fully and to the best of your knowledge."

Thereafter, Chairman Morgan began a statement, in which he said: "The meeting was not and could not be a useful fact-finding occasion."

The President interrupted him to say: "What did you base that on?"

Former Commissar And Clerics Named In New Soviet Purge

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP)—The arrest of Nicholas Vassilevitch Krylenko, former Commissar of Justice, was indicated today by the publication of "wrecking" accusations aginst him.

Krylenko was dismissed January 17, charged with paying more attention to chess and mountain climbing than to his ministry. Charges had been made that some persons were tried unjustifiably and others escaped with too lenient sentences during his tenure.

Bezbozhnik, the official atheist magazine, indicated that the Metropolitan Theophan Tuliakoff of Gorky and an undisclosed number of other clergymen had been found guilty of spying and terrorism and had been executed.

It mentioned other cases, involving the Archbishop Seraphim of Smolensk and a Roman Catholic priest named Naskrensky, charging they had organized a clandestine monastery in the Ukraine. The "glorious" work of the secret police "destroyed these mean bands of fascist agents," the magazine concluded.

Oregon Utilities to Spend $8,217,210 During 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Public utilities operating in Oregon are planning to spend $8,217,210 during 1938 for construction of new services as well as expansion of present service facilities, according to N. G. Wallace, State Public Utilities Commissioner. Of this amount, the electric utilities will spend $3,864,695; telephone, $3,889,350; gas, $287,880; water, $138,495, and steam heat, $36,790.

Although the budgeted expenditures for this year exceed those of 1937, they fall far short of the average expenditures made annually from 1925 to 1930, inclusive, Commissioner Wallace said. Most of the money will be expended to add to or improve distribution systems, though the telephone companies plan to replace much of their central office and station equipment.

Electric utilities apparently are holding back on their expansion programs until a definite clarification of the Bonneville Dam situation has been made by the proper authorities.

Rochester Gets New Dean

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 18 (AP)—Dr. Lee A. Dubridge, atom-smashing physicist, today became Dean of the University of Rochester's Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The appointment was announced last night by President Alan Valentine. Dr. Dubridge, whose appointment was for three years, succeeds Dr. Leonard Carmichael, who resigned last month after he was chosen President of Tufts College at Medford, Mass.

Farmers' Relation To Manufacturer Is Declared Vital

ITHACA, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—W. W. Shoemaker, of Chicago, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, told a representative group of Northeastern States farmers today that the two basic forces in American economy are agriculture and industry.

Speaking before a meeting at the New York State College of Agriculture, called to promote better understanding between the two groups, Mr. Shoemaker asserted there is a close relationship of interdependence and natural opportunities for advantageous co-operation.

"What helps one, helps the other," he said, "and what hurts one, hurts the other; our interests lie along parallel lines and we have many problems in common.

"Let us not be confused by any influences that would create suspicion and antagonism between agriculture and industry," he said. "The men who are actually engaged in agriculture on one side, and industry on the other, are the only safe leaders of these two basic factors in our national life and prosperity."

Mr. Shoemaker emphasized that the Manufacturers' Committee had no farm plan and that they have no idea of trying to tell farmers how to run their business.

He explained that industry felt it should know more about farm problems and sought first-hand information from farmers themselves.

From Dr. C. E. Ladd, dean of the Agricultural College, the manufacturers learned that the region comprising New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, embraces five per cent of the agricultural area and 28 per cent of the population of the United States. One-tenth of the total farm income, he said, is produced in this area.

This area has eight per cent of the farms, 13 per cent of the dairy cows, 12 per cent of the poultry of the country and produces 25 per cent of the apple crop and 30 per cent of the potatoes, he said.

In contrast to some of the cornbelt states where tenancy ranges upward of 50 per cent, Dean Ladd said the percentage of farms operated by non-owners in Pennsylvania and New Jersey is 18, in New York and Rhode Island 14, in Vermont 11, in Maine, Connecticut and New Hampshire 7, and in Massachusetts 6.

In reply to questions, Thomas H. McInnerney, of New York, President of the National Dairy Products Corporation, said "We want farmers to make money because they are our source of supply."

He defended the milk distribution system as the best devised to date and asserted farmers had profited by the increased sale of milk, due entirely to the efforts of distributors.

Medalist

Blank & Stoller

Dr. Paul Dyer Merica
Vice-President of the International Nickel Company

Paul Dyer Merica Wins Fritz Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Dr. Paul Dyer Merica, Vice-President of the International Nickel Company, is today the thirty-fourth holder of the John Fritz Medal, regarded as the highest honor bestowed in the engineering profession. The award was made to Dr. Merica by the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in recognition of his contributions to knowledge of industrial alloys.

Sharing the distinction with the late Guglielmo Marconi, Dr. Merica is one of the two youngest men ever to receive the Fritz Medal. Other winners have included Lord Kelvin, Thomas A. Edison, Orville Wright, Alexander Graham Bell, and George Westinghouse.

Dr. Merica is a native of Warsaw, Ind., and attended Depauw University for three years. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1908, thereafter taught at Chekiang Provincial College at Hangchow, China, and continued his technical studies at the University of Berlin, from which he received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1913.

Oldest Peru University

The University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, and the National University in Mexico City were established in 1551, and there were already five universities in the Spanish colonies when Harvard was founded in 1636.

Points for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Pertinent paragraphs from yesterday's world-wide radiocast by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, follow:

The primary objectives of our foreign policy are the maintenance of the peace of our country and the promotion of the economic, the social and the moral welfare of our people. Unfortunately, the means of attaining these objectives involve today so many factors of great complexity that their real significance is frequently misunderstood and misinterpreted.

* * *

In announcing our intention to afford appropriate and reasonable protection to our rights and interests in the Far East, I stated clearly that we are fully determined to avoid the extremes either of internationalism or of isolationism. Internationalism would mean undesirable political involvements; isolationism would either compel us to confine all activities of our people within our own frontiers, with incalculable injury to the standard of living and the general welfare of our people, or else expose our nationals and our legitimate interests abroad to injustice or outrage wherever lawless conditions arise.

* * *

We have never entertained and we have not the slightest intention to entertain any such notion as the use of American armed forces for "policing the world." But we equally have not the slightest intention of reversing a tradition of a century and a half by abandoning our deep concern for and our advocacy of the establishment everywhere of international order under law, based upon the well-recognized principles to which I have referred. It is our profound conviction that the most effective contribution which we, as a nation sincerely devoted to the cause of peace, can make . . . is to have this country respected throughout the world for integrity, justice, good-will, strength and unswerving loyalty to principles.

* * *

As I have already indicated, what is most of all at stake today, throughout the world, is the future of the fundamental principles which must be the foundation of international order as opposed to international anarchy. If we and others were to abandon and surrender these principles in regard to the Pacific area, which is almost one-half of the world, we would have to reconcile ourselves to their certain abandonment and surrender in regard to the other half of the world.

* * *

Those who contend that we can and should abandon and surrender principles in one-half of the world clearly show that they have little or no conception of the extent to which situations and developments in any part of the world of today inevitably affect situations and conditions in other parts of the world. The triumph of this seclusionist viewpoint would inescapably carry the whole world back to the conditions of medieval chaos, conditions toward which some parts of both the Eastern and the Western worlds are already moving.

* * *

The momentous question—let me repeat—is whether the doctrine of force shall become enthroned once more and bring in its wake, inexorably, international anarchy and a relapse into barbarism; or whether this and other peaceful nations, fervently attached to the principles which underlie international order shall work unceasingly—singly or in co-operation with each other, as circumstances, their traditional policies and practices, and their enlightened self-interest may dictate—to promote and preserve law, order, morality and justice as the unshakable bases of civilized international relations.

* * *

We may seek to withdraw from participation in world affairs, but we cannot thereby withdraw from the world itself. Isolation is not a means to security; it is a fruitful source of insecurity.

* * *

Only by making our reasonable contribution to a firm establishment of a world order based on law can we keep the problem of our own security in true perspective and thus discharge our responsibility to ourselves—to America of today and to America of tomorrow. No other course would be worthy of our past or of the potentialities of this great democracy of which we are all citizens and in whose affairs we all participate.

Canadian Rails Unification Plan Looms Once More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 18—Demands for a review of the proposal to unify the management of Canada's two great railway systems have brought the contentious issue once again before the Senate where appointment of a committee to study the problem is under consideration.

For 15 years, or since the formation of the publicly-owned Canadian National Railways system, the attitude of successive Federal Governments has been in effect the policy which the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett in 1930 compressed in his pre-election slogan, "Amalgamation never; co-operation ever."

But the deficit of the national line has been piling up, in recent years, at the rate of $1,000,000 a week and since its inception the gross deficit has amounted to $1,018,993,414, according to figures recently cited by C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, speaking in answer to a query in the House of Commons. The figures covered the period from 1922 to 1936 inclusive.

Unification Support

Public opinion, expressed through Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations, in favor of a review of the problem has risen with the debt. A large body of opinion long has been in support of the unification proposal which was advanced by Sir Edward Beatty, President of the privately-owned Canadian Pacific Railway, before the Duff Commission in 1932.

The problem is a ticklish one for any government to handle and while it is regarded as inevitable by many observers that some form of unification will be adopted in the face of the growing gravity of the situation an administration would have to be confident of a large measure of support before striking a policy which would change the status of the nationally-owned road.

At the present time the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National are pledged by the Canadian National Railways-Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1933 to pare operating costs wherever possible through the pooling of services and facilities. The result has been a high degree of co-operation through the operation of pool trains and the sharing of equipment but the saving to the C. N. R. has not been as great as the sponsors of the plan had hoped.

If opinions expressed by Senator Raoul Dandurand, Liberal leader in the Senate, may be taken as indicative of the administration's attitude the policy of the present government is not radically different from that of its predecessors of the past 17 years. Senator Dandurand said during a recent debate in the Red Chamber, "I am convinced that if the Duff Commission sat today, even with changed conditions, it would bring in the same findings for co-operation but not unification as it did 15 years ago." Mr. Dandurand was of the opinion that solution to the problem of the C. N. R. lay in further efforts in the direction of co-operation.

Favors Unification

Senator Arthur Meighen, who is mentioned as a possible choice for the leadership of the Conservative Party now in the process of reconstruction, expressed himself strongly, as he has on previous occasions, in favor of unification.

If, as Senator Dandurand proposed, the present policy of co-operation is maintained the problem may be solved by a big crop on the West and the return of a high level of prosperity to the heavy industries. This increased rail business would do much to ease the burden which is now weighing so heavily upon the Canadian taxpayers.

There are those, however, who are convinced that nothing short of unification will supply the answer. The best-known and one of the few concrete plans to receive official attention was the proposal submitted to the Duff Commission by Sir Edward Beatty. Sir Edward's scheme, which called for the merger of the control of the two lines under a single private management, would save the Dominion $75,000,000, he claimed. Service between all principal points would be maintained at a high level of efficiency although the abandonment of about 5,000 miles of trackage would be necessary, it was said.

The plan was set aside by the Commission in favor of the recommendations for co-operative operations as outlined in the C. N. R.-C. P. R. Act mentioned above. Sir Edward's proposal met bitter opposition from officials of the C. N. R., among them S. J. Hungerford at that time acting president and now president, from railway labor and from sectional groups chiefly in Western Canada.

The arguments used against unification six years ago have not been abandoned and their validity is defended despite the fact that the financial position of the national road has become progressively worse.

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Hull's Speech Wins General U. S. Approval

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt termed "excellent" today the domestic reaction to the speech by Secretary of State Cordell Hull which charted for America a middle course between internationalism and isolation.

The President said he had not yet seen the comments from abroad.

Replying to questions at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said he was not considering lifting the arms embargo on Spain. A reporter nad asked whether this was a possibility in view of Secretary Hull's criticism of aggressors and the fact that Italy and Germany could obtain arms from the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt described as too hypothetical another question which had to do with American preparedness at the time of the World War.

(Mr. Hull also said in his restatement yesterday of American foreign policy that "it is the manifest duty of a great nation to maintain armed forces adequate for its national defense.")

Hypothetical Question

A reporter wanted to know whether the United States could have avoided attacks on its merchant ships had it had an adequate defense.

After terming the inquiry too hypothetical, the President added that it was like saying that if Abraham Lincoln were alive today what would he have done in the coal commission controversy.

Another questioner asked whether any tangible steps were being considered to relieve the situation in Europe. The President replied he would not discuss such a step at a press conference even if he had one in mind.

Still another interrogator tried to bring out the President's views on a suggestion that operations of the American navy be limited to a sphere close to the American shores and possessions. The President said he could talk for two hours on that subject, but that he did not intend to.

Hull's Policy

On the basis of Mr. Hull's speech, observers in touch with the State Department outlined their conception of his foreign policy, as follows:

1. A big Navy and adequate Army so as to enforce respect for American rights abroad.
2. Collaboration and consultation with Great Britain and France and other nations interested in promoting peace, without, however, entering into an alliance with them.
3. No legal recognition of Austria under Germany, or of Manchukuo. This does not prevent "de facto" recognition indicated by eliminating the American legation in Vienna and by other means.
4. Strong emphasis on economic friendship through lowering of trade barriers, as a means of establishing peace. That refers to the Hull trade agreements program.
5. Condemnation of treaty violations and use of force.
6. No withdrawal of American nationals or interests from abroad. On the contrary, they will be protected.

Dr. Fernando de Los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to Washington, made a public appeal last night for relaxation of the American neutrality law in order to permit sale of arms and ammunition to Spanish Government troops.

Sitting in his library, the Ambassador fingered his graying brown beard and told reporters:

"We ask simply the rights essential to every recognized and sovereign people."

British Papers Divided In Views on Hull's Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—The speech of Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, is featured prominently in the British press today.

The Times, Independent Conservative, says, "much of what he said applies to those in this country who urge that the British Government should pay no attention to anything in Europe or outside of the British Empire."

The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, says, "the principles which he laid down have an application as well as an interest for the whole world . . . it is certainly good to know that the 'momentous question of day'—as it presents itself so menacingly to Europe—is so clearly understood in America, whose moral influence counts for so much. That is in itself 'a contribution to a world order based on law'—a part of the contribution which the United States' Secretary of State insists his country must make for sake of its own security."

The Conservative Yorkshire Post generally regarded as a spokesman for Former Secretary Anthony Eden, says, "Mr. Hull's statement is the more valuable precisely because of the comparative detachment which distance gives to his survey of the world's danger. He gives the lie to the flaring futilities of isolationism and compartmentalism . . . the crucial and universal issue, as he had said earlier, is precisely the restoration of international order founded on principle, or the triumph of international anarchy based on brute force . . . dupes of dictators in this country either fail to see or do not wish the country to see, as the American Secretary of State sees, that there is no ocean wide enough to immunise any country from the jungle-law which is rapidly mastering Europe."

Milk Production Rises

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported today milk production March 1 was 4 per cent higher than on March 1, 1937 and the highest for that date in four years.

It said although dairy prices had declined since the first of the year they continued above average compared with feed prices, and that butter prices had steadied since the Federal purchase program started Feb. 14.

Definite 'Naval Frontiers' Advocates in House Debate

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Before the final roll call Monday, on the billion dollar Naval Bill, foes of the program are making a determined effort to strike out the so-called policy section which would commit the navy to a non-aggressive role but assign it to "protect our commerce and citizens abroad."

Instead, the opponents favored a proposal by Representative Frank C. Kniffin (D) of Ohio, to establish definite "naval frontiers" of the United States, behind which the fleet would be impounded unless attacked. This plan would require the withdrawal of all American warships from Asiatic waters.

"Windy Rhetoric"

Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas called the bill's policy statement "mere windy rhetoric," but urged its elimination on the ground it would permit "a lieutenant in the Navy—or even a petty officer" to get the United States into war.

The fleet increase which the House tentatively authorized would permit construction of 46 new warships, 22 auxiliary vessels and 950 airplanes.

By a 98 to 63 vote, the House refused to eliminate a provision for building three new battleships. It also declined to make their construction contingent on the calling of an international disarmament conference.

One suggestion to discuss joint action against aggressor nations was sent to world powers yesterday, by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Of that proposal Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, who often speaks for the State Department in Congress, said:

"It would not only be futile but deceptive to discuss collective action when it is obvious that several governments are ready to take military advantage of each other as quickly as possible."

Senator Pittman pointed out that Secretary Hull "indirectly" went on record in his speech before the National Press Club as being against Mr. Litvinoff's proposal.

Mr. Hull's reference to international action mentioned only consultation and collaboration. He advocated that the United States retain "at all times its independence of judgment and freedom of action."

Mr. Hull's speech was approved by many legislators of both major parties, but members of the Senate's "neutrality" bloc took exception to his criticism of their proposed war referendum amendment.

The Secretary declared such an amendment would cripple the Government in time of war, and asserted no Congress or President ever had led the people into war unwillingly.

"That's not true," declared Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri. "The President and Congress can precipitate a war and then hope to whip up public sentiment afterward."

Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, commented:

"Wilson was re-elected on a slogan of 'He kept us out of war,' and the first thing we knew we were in it."

Japanese Views

TOKYO, March 18 (AP)—The Japanese Government received United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's reaffirmation of American desires for peace favorably today.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Hull's speech, proclaiming continued American collaboration for peace, was "the best type of idealism" and probably would "set a precedent in international law."

Asked whether Japan might adopt such a course toward the Asiatic Continent, the spokesman replied he did not know but considered it "likely."

He said he did not believe the Secretary was referring to Japan in his remarks about a "contagious scourge of treaty breaking."

"We have no guilty conscience," he added.

Denmark Shows Drop in Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Statistical returns issued here show that two movements in Denmark's trade and industries are converging—one being the marked improvement in the balance of foreign payments, the other a descending line in certain branches of industry and production.

The decline in productive activity is due not only to a relatively poor crop yield in 1936, and a tightening of permits for foreign payments, but also to a price decline, which commenced in the spring of 1937. This fall made builders, producers, and "middlemen" cautious in expectation of a further decline. Shipbuilding, however, is in a very prosperous condition.

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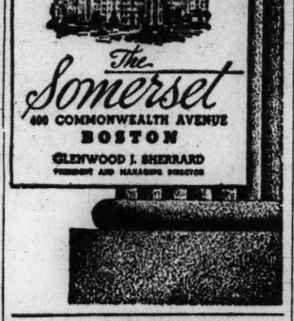

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The Home Forum

The Advantage of a Little Heronry

"A NAME to conjure with": here was a popular phrase in journalism at one time, but I never thought much of it as phrases go. It seemed that the only right and proper thing to conjure with was a silk hat, whence (once tapped with the magic wand) you could take goldfish, playing cards, yards and yards of colored ribbon and the gold watch belonging to the elderly gentleman in the front row.

Now I know better. Names *are* things to conjure with.

Without making any attempt to plumb the depths of etymology, may I draw your attention to just two names—which lend themselves to that sort of mild and childish fooling which conjurors used to deal in? Both are bird-names.

* * *

THE FIRST is Swanage.

So soon as you see this word in print, you will, if it means anything to you at all, think of a seaside resort in Dorset or a place where King Alfred did something or other to the Danes. And, according to your associations, these things will be interesting or not.

Now forget all that and do a little, just a little, conjuring. Suppose you were to consider Swanage as a trait of character, like Courage or Umbrage. How extraordinarily expressive the word immediately becomes! If you've any experience of swans, you'd find a lot of meaning in such a sentence as: "When I told Johnny he couldn't have a third piece of cake, he showed quite a lot of swanage."

The other word is Heronry.

Setting aside its mere ordinary meaning of a place where herons nest, and considering it entirely as a characteristic, its possibilities are, I have discovered, terrific.

The discovery was made in this fashion.

* * *

ONE SUMMER'S DAY, when the evening was long and still, I had gone down to the water's edge by the Helford River to watch the changing of the light. Now the Helford River has suffered a sea change. For most of its course, it is a modest Cornish trout stream that any athletic frog could clear in four hops, provided there were stepping-stones to aid him. But at about ten miles from the coast, it reaches a level at which the sea has been able to flow in between the hills and, at high tide, to turn the bottom of a long green valley into a waterway which sea-going ships can ride in. Every little tributary on either side has been widened out in the same way, so that the Helford River is a long series of capes and inlets, separated now by mud and now by water, and then by half of one and half of the other.

I was standing on the shore, near the confluence of one of these inlets with the main water. Perhaps there was a quarter of a mile between me and the opposite bank of the inlet and twice that distance to the other side of the Helford River. A rounded bank of mud was beginning to show, as the sea ebbed in the channel. But the general effect was one of stillness. The light was draining away as gradually as the tide. Across the inlet, trees fringed the shore; but at this point an arable field curved up behind them in an idyllic composition of upland, foliage, and water such as you usually only see on book-jackets or travel posters. Away beyond the main river rose a great round hill, so thickly covered with oaks that, in imagination, you could feel it under the palm of your hand like the bristles of a hairbrush. The evening grew deeper. Something I had thought was the end of a sapling stuck into the mud-bank moved, opened huge wings and flapped deliberately across the water. A heron going home to bed.

* * *

JUST AS I WAS watching him out of sight, I saw the white of his wings rise suddenly to the oak wood, hesitate and then flatten out upon the tree-tops.

That heron did not live on his own, but with relatives. It was obvious from the moment he returned. I couldn't distinguish all the voices, because there were so many. At intervals there was a sort of general chorus, then several louder voices. Herons have an extraordinarily wide range of sounds at their disposal, and they all talk either down their noses or somewhere at the back of their throats. One of them gave a really good imitation of a rusty gate hinge, only he managed to make it sound sarcastic at the same time. Another made violent sheep noises. A third, had, apparently, swallowed a motor-horn and seemed to be announcing that he had foreseen this evening's situation, but as usual his warning had been disregarded.

Every so often there would be a kind of scuffling noise in the tops of the darkened trees, followed by a general outcry in every key and tone of voice. And once someone started an indignant monologue on a kind of low harmonium B flat. That it was by now too dark to see what the trouble was, made the entertainment-value of the rumpus all much greater.

As I trudged off home to the village, my shoes on the grit road making the only noise in miles of country, I was thinking what an advantage in life a little heronry would be: the ability, that is, to express one's point of view with a penetration and pungency that succeeded, however many other people might be talking at the same time. Invaluable for politicians, theater first-nighters and members of large families—

* * *

THIS IS ALL nonsense, of course. But, as I said at the beginning, names are things to conjure with. And what else is conjuring anyway?

ALAN IVIMEY

By Courtesy of the Goodman-Walker Gallery, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OAK AND OLD HOUSE IN SPRING, EASTHAMPTON: *An Etching by Childe Hassam*

BORN in Boston, Massachusetts, Childe Hassam (1859-1935) followed the path of all American artists of his early days, to Paris. There he became interested in depicting outdoor scenes in terms of color and light.

His etchings carry further his preoccupation with light, as it conditions and qualifies every surface upon which it falls. We observe here in this print, "Oak and Old House in Spring, Easthampton," the play of light, flickering and radiant upon the boughs of the oak, the grass, the walls and roof of the house, barn, and well.

March Observations

On this windy March morning
A rusty-brown rooster stalks across the yard,
With his bronze and green tail-feathers waving;
He pretends to be a king,
Stepping grandly over the shabby little left-over patches of snow.

What need for spring-signs more than these—
Greening mist of willows on the river,
Bright marbles spinning across the gritty pavement,
And a coppery-red rooster
Parading the yard,
And staring at me indignantly
With first one eye
Then the other?

DOLORES CAIRNS

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A Poet's Library

IF AMERICAN poets were put to a popular vote, even in this day there can be little doubt of the result—Longfellow would lead the poll. This popularity does not come wholly from his poetry; there is something in Longfellow's personality, in his placid serenity and breadth of sympathy which attracts men and women. As for his verse, it is perfectly suited to the capacity of the average reader, who understands the message which it brings and enjoys its soothing music. Longfellow is the people's poet.

Thus regarded, it follows that the house in which Longfellow lodged as a young professor and where he lived from the day when, on his marriage, it was presented to the young couple in 1843, . . . is now a national shrine. In the old Craigie House in Cambridge, there are still preserved the household appurtenances which served the family through more than one generation. The spacious rooms reflect the poet's personality; everything is ample, solid, cheerful. Here is the furniture which Longfellow used, the pictures which he bought, the books which he read, those which he wrote himself, and the manuscripts of his poems.

The Craigie House library is very extensive. The books, covering a wide range of subjects, include a large quantity of European literature, chiefly French and German. . . . Although I remember but one incunable—a 1496 Venice Plutarch—there was a long row of folio Bodonis and other early nineteenth-century Italian imprints of some typographical value, books of the kind described by the poet himself in *Tales of a Wayside Inn:*

> . . . many a rare and sumptuous tome,
> In vellum bound, with gold bedight,
> Great volumes garmented in white,
> Recalling Florence, Pisa, Rome.

. . . The real importance of the library, however, lies in its great collection of Longfellow's works in their various editions, which include many foreign translations, and in the manuscripts of most of his books, his journals from 1826 to 1882, a large number of his letters of the same period, and his various notebooks. As might be expected, a large group of letters to Longfellow from men and women of many lands is also found here.

I believe that if one excepts the comprehensive Goethe Museum at Weimar, this collection of Longfellow books and manuscripts is as complete a record as is known of the work of one author.—From "Yankee Bookseller," being the Reminiscences of CHARLES GOODSPEED. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Overseer

EARLY daylight woke me in the log cabin at the edge of the woods. The hush of cold was a portent. The stillness meant only one thing: the fire in the oil heater was out.

Diving into whatever warm things lay at hand, I stumbled toward the oil barrel in an outdoors made magic by a light snowfall.

* * *

HOW BEAUTIFUL THE big rock is, I thought, its hollows picked out with snowdust! Only the paths are a solid white and the foot bridges over the creek. A neighbor's roof shows more clearly this morning, and the gray mailbox stands out against the bare shrubs by the road. Light green ice fringes the pond and tiny circles widen in the part that never freezes. This is hail, pattering and tinkling through the crisp air. The sky is laced with icy twigs; later in the day they will be shining rapiers in the sun—a sun already beginning to release the brooks and to give the world back to spring.

In this morning silence, surely no other creature can be stirring. It seems reserved for me alone. But this sense of possession is a brief one; for repeatedly come the three harsh caws of a hovering crow.

* * *

BACK IN THE kitchen, made cozy by the replenished heater, through the window I can see my crow come to roost. When he first perched on a swaying branch, he seemed enormous. Now he has pulled in his feathers and appears no larger than an outsize robin.

He can no longer intimidate me. My shelter makes me bold. Of course I own the property. Yet there he is, presiding over it all!

My crow and I—what riches we have this March morning! Taffeta beech leaves hanging crisply in a world so wet, tall trees swaying in a gathering wind, the cold clear beauty of a new day, on a threshold not quite crossed. It is enough; and it is good.

J. B.

The Principle of Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A COPY of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy was lent to a worker in a well-known denomination. On its return, the owner found underlined a passage referring to Jesus (p. 44): "He met and mastered on the basis of Christian Science, the power of Mind over matter, all the claims of medicine, surgery, and hygiene." Obviously this statement had been questioned, as also was one on the opposite page: "Our Master fully and finally demonstrated divine Science in his victory over death and the grave."

These, with other markings, showed that the reader had taken the words "Christian Science" as referring to the Christian Science denomination; whereas the term, as used here, clearly refers to the unchanging law of God.

Mrs. Eddy established the Christian Science organization; and its adherents worship God according to their apprehension of this teaching. The fact must never be overlooked that the understanding which heals and regenerates is based on unchanging Truth, and as a man conforms to it, harmony will as certainly be manifested as daylight will follow darkness.

The eternality and infinity of the great I AM, which was, and is, and ever shall be, is widely acknowledged today; and in this eternality, spiritual revelation and logic reveal God as Life, Truth, Love, expressed in perfect harmony. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, inspired with spiritual vision incomprehensible to the material senses, unflinchingly declared that this incorporeal God is expressed in spiritual ideas, in a perfect spiritual universe including man. This declaration was not lightly made. Through revelation she discerned that, since God is Spirit, man as His likeness is incorporeal, and is forever the expression of the Life, Truth, Love, intelligence, and power which constitute Deity. Thus, she states in Science and Health (p. 475), "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements." He is always the reflection of Spirit, expressing the perfect qualities of his infinite Father-Mother, Love.

The logical deduction is that the common beliefs regarding sin, sorrow, disease, death, loss, pain, and disappointment, as man's portion, must fall; that man, the image and likeness of God, perfect Mind, ever stands uncondemned, free, happy, harmonious.

Following this revelation of the perfection of being only a little further makes it clear that, the facts regarding man's high estate being true, as recorded in the first pages of the Bible, they were equally true before "the morning stars sang together" (Job 38:7), and will remain eternally so, regardless of the mutations of matter, even when time has become an obsolete term.

Mrs. Eddy could not have discovered this truth with its blessings otherwise than through close study of the Bible; and having discovered it, in humility and obedience she demonstrated its healing and reforming power. As she discerned the result of bringing thought into line with the things of God, that is, of replacing material beliefs with spiritual understanding, she gave her discovery to the world. Now, after little more than half a century, its healing light shines across the hemispheres.

When normal, kind-hearted people ponder the sorrow and distress around them and ask what is true living, we may inquire, Whence comes this higher thought? Whence comes the love of parent, of teacher, missionary, pastor, philanthropist; whence the purity and sweetness of the little child? Are these not glimpses of good, evidences of spiritual being?

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, is acknowledged as the great demonstrator of Truth, and he turned those he taught from matter to Spirit, from wrong to right, from sickness to health. This he could not have done had divine Principle created these negatives. We read in the Gospel of John (1:3), "Without him was not any thing made that was made." Hate, fear, war, discord, and death cannot be the products of divine Principle, Love; but belong to the works of the devil, evil, which, the Way-shower said (John 8:44), "abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him."

The healing for which the world yearns is ever at hand because God, divine Principle, does not change. It awaits the unfoldment of that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 2:5); the acknowledgment of God as ever-present, omnipotent good, and of man as His unchanging expression. Nations may rise and fall; men come and go; sects, beliefs, and denominations flourish and fade, but Principle changes not.

In Science and Health this is perfectly expressed (p. 118): "Ages pass, but this leaven of Truth is ever at work. It must destroy the entire mass of error, and so be eternally glorified in man's spiritual freedom."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian)

Esamības Princips

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakusslejā angļu teksts)

KĀDAM labi pazīstamas konfesijas darbiniekam tika aizdota grāmata "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un veselība ar Svēto rakstu atslēgu) no Mary Baker Eddy's. Saņemot grāmatu atpakaļ, tās īpašnieks atrada pastrīpotu uz Jēzu attiecošos vietu (44. lpp.): "Viņš stājās pretim un pārspēja visus medicīnas, kirurģijas un higiēnas prasījumus izejot no Kristīgās Zinātnes, Prāta varas pār materiju, pamata." Acīmredzams šis paskaidrojums bija ticis apšaubīts, tāpat kā vēl kāds uz pretējās lappuses: "Mūsu Meistars pilnīgi un galīgi demonstrēja dievišķīgo Zinātni savā uzvarā pār nāvi un kapu."

Šīs atzīmes un citas rādīja, ka vārdus "Kristīgā Zinātne" lasītājs bija uzskatījis kā attiecošus uz Kristīgās Zinātnes konfesiju, kurpretim šis apzīmējums, kā še lietots, skaidri norāda uz Dieva negrozamo likumu.

Mrs. Eddy nodibināja Kristīgās Zinātnes organizāciju; un tās piekritēji pielūdz Dievu saskaņā ar savu šīs mācības izpratni. Nekad nav jāatstāj nelevērots fakts, ka izpratne, kura dziedina un atjauno, ir pamatota uz nemainīgo Patiesību, un ja cilvēks tai piemērojas, saskaņa kļūs redzama tikpat noteikti, kā dienas gaisma sekos tumsai.

Lielā Es Esmu, kas bija un ir, un kas mūžīgi būs, mūžīgums un bezgalība šodien tiek piasi atzīti; un šinī mūžīgumā garīgā atklāsme un loģika atklāj Dievu kā Dzīvību, Patiesību, Mīlestību, izpaustus pilnīgā saskaņā. Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Nodibinātāja, materiāliem jutekļiem neuztveramas garīgas vizijas inspirēta, ar ciešu apņemšanos paziņoja, ka šis nekļermeniskais Dievs ir izpausts garīgās dējās, pilnīgā garīgā universā, līdzskaitot cilvēku. Šis paziņojums nebija neapdomāts. Caur atklāsmi viņa redzēja, ka tā kā Dievs ir Gars, cilvēks kā Viņa līdzība ir nekļermenisks un ir mūžīgi Dzīvības, Patiesības, Mīlestības, intelligences un spēka, kas sastāda Dievību, izpausme. Tādējādi viņa iekš Science and Health (475. lpp.) paskaidro: "Cilvēks nav materija; viņš nav veidots no smadzenēm, asinīm, kauliem un citiem materiāliem elementiem." Viņš vienmēr ir Gara atspoguļojums, kas izpauž sava bezgalīgā Tēva-Mātes, Mīlestības, pilnīgās īpašības.

Loģiskais slēdziens ir, ka vispārējiem pieņēmumiem attiecībā uz grēku, bēdām, slimību, nāvi, zaudējumu, sāpēm un vilšanos, kā cilvēka daļu, ir jākrīt; ka cilvēks, Dieva, pilnīgā Prāta, attēls un līdzība, vienmēr pastāv nenosodīts, brīvs, laimīgs un saskanīgs.

Sekojot šai esamības pilnības atklāsmei vēl tikai mazliet tālāk, kļūst skaidrs, ka, tā kā fakti par cilvēka augsto stāvokli ir patiesi, kā tas vēstīts Bībeles pirmajās lappusēs, tie bija tikpat patiesi pirms "rita zvaigznes kopā dziedāja" (Ījaba 38:7), un mūžīgi tādi arī paliks, neskatoties uz materijas pārmaiņām, pat kad laiks jau būs kļuvis novecojis apzīmējums.

Mrs. Eddy nebūtu varējusi atklāt šo patiesību ar tās svētībām citādi, kā vien nopietni studējot Bībeli; un to atklājusi, viņa pazemībā un paklausībā demonstrēja tās dziedinošo un reformejošo spēku. Un kad viņa redzēja, kādi rezultāti ir domu saskaņošanai ar Dieva lietām, tas ir, materiālo pieņēmumu atvietošanai ar garīgu izpratni, viņa šo atklāsmi deva pasaulei. Tagad, pēc nedaudz vairāk kā pus gadsimteņa, tās dziedinošā gaisma apspīd zemes pusiodes.

Kad normāli, labsirdīgi cilvēki pārdomā bēdas un postu ap sevi un jautā, kas ir patiesā dzīve, mēs varētu vaicāt: no kurienes nāk šī augstākā doma? No kurienes nāk vecāku, skolotāja, misionāra, mācītāja un filantropa mīlestība, no kurienes nāk maza bērna šķīstums un jaukums? Vai tie nav labā atmirdzumi, garīgas esamības liecinieki?

Kristus Jēzus, Ceļarādītājs, ir atzīts kā lielais Patiesības demonstrētājs, un tos, kurus viņš mācīja, viņš piegrieza no materijas Garam, no nepareiza pareizam, no slimības veselībai. To viņš nebūtu varējis izdarīt, ja dievišķīgais Princips būtu radījis šos negatīvus. Jāņa evaņģelijā mēs lasam (1:3): "Bez viņa nekas nav darīts, kas ir darīts." Naids, bailes, karš, nesaskaņa un nāve nevar būt dievišķīgā Principa, Mīlestības, iznākumi; bet tie pieder velna, launā, darbiem, kurš, kā Ceļarādītājs sacījis (Jāņa 8:44), "nav pastāvējis iekš patiesības, jo iekš tā nav patiesības."

Dziedināšana, pēc kā pasaule ilgojas, vienmēr ir pieejama, jo Dievs, dievišķīgais Princips, nemainās. Tas gaida tā Prāta attīstību, "kāds arī Kristum Jēzum bijis" (Filip. 2:5); Dieva atzīšanu kā vienmērklātesošo, visspēcīgo labo, un cilvēku kā Viņa nemainīgu izpausmi. Tautas var celties un krist, cilvēki nākt un iet, sektes, ticējumi un konfesijas uzplaukt un panikt, bet Princips nemainās.

Tas pilnīgi izteikts iekš Science and Health (118. lpp.): "Laikmeti paiet, bet šis Patiesības raugs vienmēr darbojas. Tam jāiznīcina visa maldu masa un tādējādi jātop mūžīgi pagodinātam cilvēka garīgā brīvībā."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, us rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Willow Withes

THE willows that stood along the brook
Are cut so soon.
Only today their branches flamed
Brighter than bloom:
Coral and russet-amber shoots
Sprang from these gray and thwarted roots.

Yet beauty can never be thrown away,
It will not die:
Binding the grape-vines twisted length
Are coral ties,
Are willow withes that, knotted so,
Will still be firm when the grapes hang low.
And in those grapes some pungence sealed
Will taste of willows in frozen fields.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Beech Is Best for Firewood

BEECH is a grand wood to burn. In combination with a little coal, just enough to bolster it up and make it burn steadily, it gives the ideal fire. Also, it emits a beautiful, lazy, blue, pungent smoke, such as you will see wreathing aloft from villages snug in valleys until, abruptly, it merges with the sky and is lost. When you see that smoke, you realize at once that it is the only possible smoke to flow from old, mellow chimneys set in grey, stone roofs. And when you have a great bank of its father beeches for a background, then you see the outward aspect of an English village at its best and most characteristic.

Here, in Gloucestershire, with our superabundant wealth of beeches which give the direct lie to the name of the Cotswolds (it is from the Anglo-Saxon, and means a place where there are no growing woods), beech is the natural wood to burn, and none could better it. Pine and larch are very well for a fierce, quick blaze, but if you do not keep a watchful eye on them they die as quickly to dull, doleful ash. You cannot enjoy a fire as it should be enjoyed when you have continually to replenish it. Oak makes a good firewood, burning slowly, . . . but it takes longer to catch than beech. Yew burns excellently, especially if it be new-cut, and its branches are just the right thickness to be sawn into handy billets. The same may be said of the ash. Any countryman will tell you that

> Ash when green
> Makes fire for a queen.

When we lived at Bussage, in the hills near Chalford, we felled a great acacia, and this burned magnificently, giving off a clean, fresh smell like cucumbers. But the acacia is not common enough to warrant real consideration. This applies, too, to the walnut, but nobody in their senses would want a fire of walnut. It is a miserable, curmudgeonly, exasperating wood, that smoulders sulkily, and demands much attention from the bellows, and hisses despondently the whole time, and will burn right away without once having vouchsafed a good, honest flame. It is akin in this respect to the elder. Heaven help the unwitting wight who toils to make a fire with elder. It just cannot be done . . . its wood, hollowed of pith, allows admirable popguns to be fashioned from it, but it will not submit with grace to fire, but struggles valiantly, and often successfully, against it, so that the fire dies and the elderwood lies on the embers, blackened but victorious.

Applewood is for the connoisseur, but, somehow, you never like to pile it on and make a roaring fire of it. It is not a fire for everyday. Sycamore is quite good, and that is the best you can say for it, but the elm burns badly, with little adventurous splutters, as though it did not understand the business very well.

No, for a fire, give me the beech, the noble, generous, gracious, companionable beech. —COLIN HOWARD, in "Cotswold Days." (London: Blackie & Son.)

Pat

LORDLY, furry, sleek and square.
Black cat Pat, with regal air!
You have time to sit and stare.
King of cats, so debonair!

D. H.

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HEALTH
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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938

Under a Spreading Chestnut Tree—

By Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

The Village Smithy

Reproduction at the Boston Flower Show of the Original Old-Time Blacksmith Shop Still Doing Business in Essex, Connecticut

Boston Finds Its Escape In Flower Show

". . . I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought. . . ."
—Wordsworth

They are using the word "escape" in rather an odd way just now. Motion picture and play critics speak of a new offering as being an "escape piece"; book reviewers refer to a new volume as being an "escape book."

The idea, of course, is simply that these divertissements transport one out of the workaday world with its impinging recessions, dictators, or what-have-you into a fantasy of better humor or more adventure . . . or, sometimes, the reverse. There are escapes and then there are escapes.

At the moment there is a very pleasant one available in the sixty-seventh annual spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Now, in all its years of good service to Boston, it is doubtful whether Mechanics Building has ever been considered an architectural gem. Its stark walls have housed some strange and sometimes ugly things. Yet today, and until next Wednesday, one would have to travel far to find a spot crammed with more beauty than the interior of Mechanics Building.

From the moment one enters from Huntington Avenue to walk down the lane of Lombardy poplars to the arresting expanse of Indian azaleas, staged by Mr. and Mrs. Ben P. P. Moseley, until one pauses before the moderne roof garden shown by E. S. Webster, president of the Society, the exhibit is one of perfection and beauty.

The exhibits are so uniformly good that the Prize Committee had to work all night and this morning to decide many awards. Even when the show opened today many were still undecided.

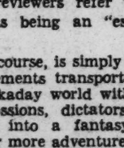
The Gold Medal of the Horticultural Society of New York, for the most beautiful exhibit in the show, went to the display of a Berkshire hillside set up by the Massachusetts State Conservation Department on the stage in Grand Hall. For the exhibit showing the highest standard of culture the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Gold Medal was awarded Mrs. Galen S. Stone's acacias. In the Garden Club Section the Beacon Hill Garden Club Cup was awarded to the Chestnut Hill Garden exhibit as the "most charming" in the section.

Gold Medals of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society have been awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Moseley for their azaleas and to Cherry Hill

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness this afternoon or early tonight; fair tonight and Saturday, with lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; warmer Saturday. Sunday cloudy and warmer, showers Sunday afternoon or night, moderate northeast winds, backing to north and northwest and diminishing.

Maine: Cloudy tonight. Saturday fair and warmer. Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer and showers Sunday afternoon and night.

Rest of New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; warmer Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer; showers Sunday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northeast backing to north and northwest winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday, except overcast extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	33	Minneapolis	42	24
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	66	56
Chicago	38	36	New York	38	36
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	44	42
Helena	28	24	Philadelphia	39	36
Kansas City	38	36	St. Louis	42	42
Los Angeles	60	60	San Francisco	60	60
Miami	82	66	Washington	44	42

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 18.
B-Minimum, March 17.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:44 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Saturday, 1:09 a. m.; height 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:33 p. m.

White Mt. Air Line May Start in May

By the Associated Press

Franconia, N. H., March 18

Work will be started about April 1 on construction of the mountain station for the aerial tramway, under erection here, officials in charge announced today.

Construction activities have progressed despite unfavorable weather and the tramway is expected to be in operation May 26.

It is now planned to have an opening for state officials the Wednesday before Memorial Day, with the public opening the day following.

Recession Blame Put on New Deal And Big Business

Prof. Oliver M. W. Sprague, of Harvard, puts the blame for the present recession jointly on Big Business, the New Deal and certain brain trusters.

He warns that unless all, or some, of these three "symbols" of the slump's causes change their courses, the recession may deepen and run on into next year.

He particularly urges Big Business to reduce prices and thus permit increased production.

The Harvard economist gave his views to a large audience who were guests of the Boston Club of Harvard Business School Alumni at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building last night.

"Here we have a country with the richest natural resources in the world," he said, ". . . and yet I think it is perfectly certain that we have made a less satisfactory recovery since 1932 than most other countries, and we certainly took the initiative in starting a new depression."

He named as responsible for the new recession the policies symbolized by three individuals—Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; President Roosevelt, and Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton. Himself a former "brain truster," Professor Sprague has served both the Bank of England and the United States Treasury Department in advisory capacities.

He criticized the Steel Corporation for failing "to hold down prices from October, 1936, until September, 1937"; Mr. Roosevelt for throwing legislation together hastily and "inspiring distrust of the entire executive class in the community," and Dr. Kemmerer for predicting "extreme inflation as a result of the change in the price of gold."

Leaning Tower Of Pisa Is Built On Shifting Sand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 18—If a building structure settles, that does not mean the structure is unsafe. But if it virtually starts to walk away like the leaning tower of Pisa, it's best to call in a group of research artists, building specialists and engineers to diagnose the trouble and prescribe a remedy, according to Prof. Dimitri P. Krynine of Yale University today.

Speaking before the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Professor Krynine classified the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy as the horrible example of instability, caused not by structural weakness but by poor soil foundations which proper study might have avoided. Washington Monument and the Cathedral of St. Isaac in Leningrad, he said, according to an Associated Press dispatch, are settling, the latter an an alarming rate.

The 555-foot Washington Monument, he explained, is a safe structure despite a slow settling.

War Mission, But Chinese Clings to Art

By profession a designer of ships, by hobby an artist, Col. Montchen Thomas Tchou is also a fighter for the independence of his native China.

A little more than 10 years ago, he gave up architecture to aid the Government of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as Director of Labor. Five months ago, he resigned his official position to go to England and the United States for aid against the Japanese invader.

Yet, with all the turbulence of war, he does not forget his hobby. He brought with him today to Boston two water colors which he had painted—one of a quiet, shady street in a little Chinese village, the other of a lofty pagoda on a Chinese hill.

"I am fond of art and music," he said. "Anything that can be learned, I am willing to study."

Will Fight Own Battles

Reporters who interviewed him at the Hotel Statler, before he went to the State House and City Hall for calls on the Adjutant-General and Mayor, were more interested in his views on conflict in the Far East, however.

"What can Americans do to help China?" they asked him.

"We don't ask you to fight our battles," he replied, in brisk, earnest tones. "We will fight our own battles. But you, as the nation that has stood most for fair play, for the open door in China, for the Nine-Power Treaty and the Anti-war Pact . . . the least that you can do is not to supply Japan with the sinews of war."

Urged to be more specific, he pleaded for the United States to withhold oil, iron, steel, copper, cotton, chemicals, and motor trucks from Japan, and also to keep the funds for these purchases from Japan by boycotting its goods.

Refers to Treaties

"You have signed these treaties against war, against the territorial violation of China," he said. "How can you sell goods to aid another country (Japan) to violate these treaties?

"Everywhere in the United States, I find sympathy with China, yet somebody in this country is making a profit out of the war in the Far East."

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh of Boston who was conducting the former Labor Director to his series of speaking engagements here over the week end, did not let Dr. Tchou's peacetime pursuits go entirely unnoticed.

"Tell them about the boat you designed to shoot the rapids in China," he suggested.

"It's still running," Colonel Tchou answered, briefly.

Pickets at Pier Fail To Bar Spanish Cargo

In Boston Today

Landing Fascist Cargo Protested

Police this afternoon dispersed the picket line of 100 men and women who gathered before noon at Pier 4, Northern Avenue, to protest the unloading of the German freighter Adolf Leonhardt, in from Malaga, Spain, with the first cargo to reach here directly from an Insurgent-controlled port in the Spanish civil war.

The pickets numbered 30 when the Leonhardt came up the harbor. Reinforcements from the National Maritime Union doubled that count and by noon the total had swelled to 100 men and women chanting "Down with Hitler" and "Get out of Spain."

Then the police took a hand, charging "mass picketing." They cut the number of pickets to nine. These wearied of their pacing and by 1 o'clock longshoremen began trundling off 700 tons of beet pulp in a total of 1700 tons consigned to Boston and New York.

Stores Warned Of Bad Checks

Stores throughout New England were warned today by the United States Secret Service to beware of a man passing checks on "The Quartermaster Bank of the U. S. Army" for there is no such bank.

The man, according to Harry L. Barker, chief for this district, calls himself Marvin Levinson and has been known to use some 14 aliases. He is described as slender, and at times as wearing an Army uniform.

Included in his list of victims, Mr. Barker said, are pet, china, and music shops, in which he purchases articles of considerable value, pays for them with a check for more than the amount of the item, pockets the change, and requests the articles be sent to addresses later found to be fictitious.

Income Tax Rise Is Not Indorsed

Several bills, filed by the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, calling for flat increases in State income tax rates and in the rates for legacies and successions tax were reported unfavorably to the Legislature today by the Joint Committee on Taxation.

The special committee on taxation recently recommended imposition of a sales tax to obtain revenue for the State. It suggested, however, a rise in the income tax as the only alternative to a sales tax.

The Socialists hold that the income tax is levied in accordance with ability to pay, but that the sales tax bears most heavily on the poor, while the special commission denies this.

New Disclosures For Curley Hinted

Further disclosures in the defense hearing for a new trial of Boston's suit against its former Mayor, James M. Curley, and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, will come from New York where an investigation is under way, Wendell P. Murray, attorney for the former Governor, said last night as two witnesses corroborated previous testimony.

The New York Insurance Commissioner is investigating the connection of the Ernest W. Brown, Inc., insurance underwriters, with the settling of the water damage claims of the General Equipment Corporation of Boston; it was revealed earlier in the hearing. The investigation will not be completed for several days, according to defense counsel.

Prof. Frank L. Simpson, counsel for Santosuosso, said yesterday that he and Mr. Murray had been informed of an agreement between two officials of the Brown Company in New York and Frederick H. Graves, their Boston representative, to "split" $45,000.

The city of Boston, under Mayor Curley, paid $85,000 in settling the Equipment Corporation claims, of which Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court found that the Mayor and Dr. Santosuosso "corruptly accepted" $50,000. The defendants were ordered to repay that amount plus interest to the city, but

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Insurance Fraud Indictments Found

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today returned 10 secret indictments charging more than a dozen persons, including three women and one attorney, with conspiracy to steal and larceny. For the past week the Grand Jury has been hearing evidence submitted by the District Attorney's office, on more than 50 false insurance claims involving automobile accidents, which were sent up to the District Attorney's office by the Massachusetts Claims Investigation Commission.

The cases are in the hands of Julius Soble, Special Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County.

Cahill Strikes At Administration

While offering no constructive program to combat the migration of industry from Massachusetts, Representative Horace T. Cahill today appeared before the Quincy Women's Republican Club to paint a drab picture of industry in the Bay State which he declared was rapidly getting worse.

Taking exceptions to what he called the gaudy predictions of Roosevelt Administration officials that prosperity was heading into the fields of industry despite so-called temporary setbacks, Representative Cahill shuffled the industrial cards and drew them forth for perusal in the following order:

1. Pay rolls in the shoe industry of Brockton, Lynn and Newburyport fell from $21,600,000 to $8,909,000 in the last 10 years. Employment dropped proportionately from 19,000 to 10,000.

2. Cotton pay rolls dropped from $59,700,000 to $22,200,000. Raw cotton consumption in New England dropped off 44 per cent in the last year.

3. Construction in Massachusetts fell 24 per cent and shoe consumption 33 per cent in the last year.

Summing up Representative Cahill declared that Massachusetts was clearly doomed unless the Democratic leaders can stop the disastrous trend from pay rolls to relief roles. He said that one-half of the persons on relief represented youth. He warned that the English reciprocal trade agreements would be a further blow to New England industry.

Statehouse Room Held Inadequate

The urgent need of relief from the crowded conditions in the Statehouse was stressed at a hearing before the Legislative Committee on State Administration this morning, with some favoring a new wing on the Statehouse, some an entirely new building on State property, and others new buildings located further away.

Representative Martin R. Schofield (D) of Boston, petitioned for establishment of a Building Commission with authority to construct a State office building on a site adjoining the State House.

Thomas M. Joyce, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, stated that his organization favored one section of the report of the Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, which recommended that

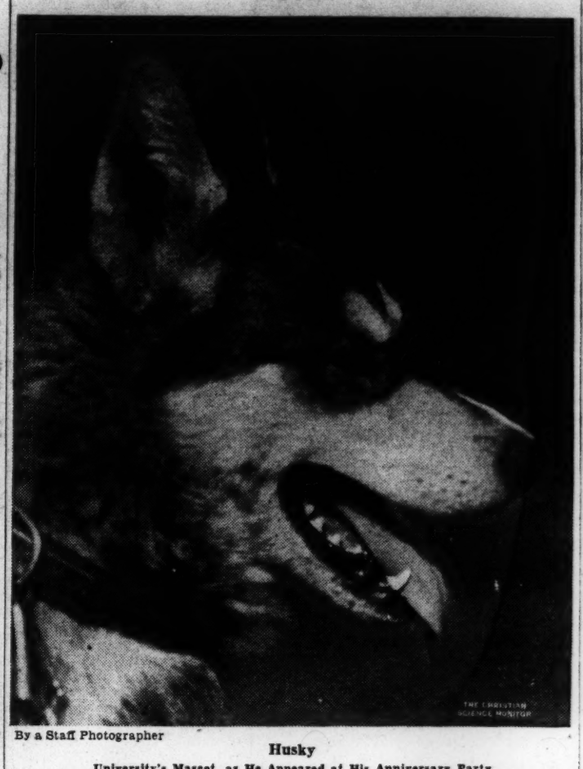
(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Curley Retirement 'Only Temporary'

As climax to a day which began with an ovation all along the line when his dark green phaeton came abreast spectators of the Evacuation Day parade, and ended last night with an oration at the Irish Night concert of Mattapan Council, Knights of Columbus, in Tileston School Hall, former Gov. James M. Curley served notice that his retirement from the political stage is "only temporary."

Modestly reticent to direct inquiries on whether he proposed to seek the Democratic nomination for Governor against Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, he said the only way he would explain his remark was to add that he was "not dead yet, politically."

Feted



By a Staff Photographer

Husky

University's Mascot, as He Appeared at His Anniversary Party

Northeastern University's mascot, Husky, was feted, in celebration of his anniversary, by the student body this noon.

Brought in from the Norton Kennels in Weston, he may have expected to add his barks to the cheers of rooters at some important game. Instead, he found himself in the spotlight alone.

A full-blooded Siberian Eskimo, Husky spent his first year in Alaska. In March, 1927, he began his career as the Northeastern mascot, when he was presented to the University by Leonard Seppala, sled-dog driver.

Harold Bonnyman, President of the Student Council, and Sidney Bloomfield, former President of the Student Union, were in charge of today's party.

James Roosevelt Still Enigma In Politics of the Bay State

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

James Roosevelt, eldest son of and first assistant to President Roosevelt, constitutes the major enigma of Massachusetts politics today. A constant threat as a potential candidate for political office his current intentions are shrouded in the same mystery that has characterized him since he first campaigned in Massachusetts for his father in 1932.

The current James Roosevelt mystery concerns whether he is willing and eager to lay aside his duties and influence as "Assistant President" and enter the Democratic primaries as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Today he was receiving from a Massachusetts delegation a petition signed by 106,000 Massachusetts voters urging him to make the run. The petition would provide the necessary vehicle through which to start a campaign in the face of previous denials that he would seek a Massachusetts political office this year.

It is no secret that son James has his ambitions pointed toward the Massachusetts Governorship, but he has already decided this is not the best possible year for such a contest. But the Lieutenant Governorship appears as a possible stepping stone to the higher office from which he might later leap into Federal importance. His major ambition, as is understood, however, is to follow eventually his father into the White House and become the third Rooseveltian President.

Sooner or Later

Thus in his climb toward that goal James must sooner or later begin his bid for political office in Massachusetts, the State in which he has maintained his voting address and in which he recently purchased a $37,000 Framingham home.

In Massachusetts he now operates as the Federal patronage dictator, a position of considerable power in these days of widespread Federal aid. Few are the appointments which go through without James Roosevelt's O. K. This patronage extends into other states as well.

Because of James Roosevelt's present White House position and his political potentiality, the saga of his rise to date is interesting and important to Massachusetts voters.

James Roosevelt's educational training followed along the lines of his father. Like the President he attended Groton School and Harvard University. Unlike his father he spent a year at Boston University Law School. His father went to Columbia. His B. U. stay was terminated as the result of a successful insurance business started through contacts made for him by the law school dean.

The prestige and political weight attached to a son of the Governor of New York, the position the President held at that time, insured the immediate success of Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc., the firm established by James and John Sargent, after the young Roosevelt operated briefly with another insurance man. The President's son enjoyed a reported $67,000 profit in the company's first year. James sold a $2,500,000 insurance policy to the American Tobacco Company on George W. Hill, the company's president, and a similar amount in group insurance to the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Made Him Rich

This business, which has opened son James to a charge that he used his father's name as a business asset, has established him as the richest of the Roosevelts except the President's mother. Today his fortune is estimated at approximately $500,000. Half the profits of Roosevelt & Sargent, Inc., still go into the Roosevelt till, although he is no longer president of the firm.

As a result of this enterprise James is now free financially to pursue his political career. Massachusetts politics first saw James during the 1928 Presidential campaign in which he took the stump

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Hard Decision Placed Before Roosevelt Son

Petition of 100,000 Asks Him to Run for Second Place in Bay State

Receives Bearers

Expected He Will Assure Them He Will Give Offer Serious Consideration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—One of the most difficult decisions of his embryonic political career was today set before James Roosevelt, son and Secretary of the President.

He was urged to become a candidate for the Democratic Lieutenant-Governorship nomination in Massachusetts by a Boston delegation which bore petitions said to contain more than 100,000 names. Heading the delegation were Charles Maliotis and James Deely.

General expectation here prior to the visit was that Mr. Roosevelt would assure the delegation he would give their offer serious consideration, but that his final answer would be deferred until a later date. Not only "Jimmy" Roosevelt himself, but others in the New Deal higher command are anxious to assess the chances in Massachusetts carefully before the plunge is taken.

For several years, through various vicissitudes, "Jimmy" Roosevelt has been heading toward a political career. He has done regular campaigning, he has bought a home in Framingham, Mass., to clinch his residence in the Bay State, and he has been serving an unusual apprenticeship in his father's office.

Main Factors

Two main factors condition the situation as viewed from the White House. First is President Roosevelt's obvious pride in his son's potential career, and his desire to press it forward by every means. This attitude may—observers suspect—have made the President a little less susceptible to political realities regarding his son's aspirations than would otherwise have been the case.

Second is the Administration's desire to avoid a major political defeat in this year's mid-term elections. Unfair test though it might be, James Roosevelt's candidacy in Massachusetts would be closely linked with the national position of the Administration. Much publicity and political capital would be made of his defeat, plus the effort to push him forward with the White House as a springboard.

The latter of these considerations dictates caution toward the present offer, particularly as reports reaching Washington do not reflect much credit on the individuals making the offer. Still, their 100,000 signatures sound impressive, and hint a considerable organization in the background.

"Now or Never"

Moreover, some shrewd White House advisers are saying that it may be "now or never" for James Roosevelt's political debut. The risk in 1938 may be less than at any later date. And once embarked in state office, these observers feel that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to make his own way.

On the other hand, James Roosevelt has been a very useful handyman for his father since the second inauguration. He acts as a coordinator, a buffer, and a trouble-shooter. He is aptly called an "Assistant President," for his role transcends that of secretary. Nobody denies that he makes mistakes, some of them egregious and troublesome. But he has the great asset—in his father's eyes the main criterion of a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Foes of Racing Carry Fight To Rhode Island Legislature

Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—The foes of horse racing and legalized wagering in Rhode Island carried their campaign to Capitol Hill this week where a Senate Committee held public hearings on the Horton bill which calls for a referendum on the issue at the polls in November. Forty men and women representing churches and civic organizations spoke in favor of the bill. Only six persons spoke against it.

Senator Clarence H. Horton, Republican of East Providence, who introduced the referendum bill, explained that the measure would give the people an opportunity to express their wishes on the issue.

O'Hara Attends Hearing

Walter E. O'Hara, former president and managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association, occupied a front seat at the hearing but did not speak.

Proponents of the measure pointed out that it was a non-partisan issue, that only a small percentage of the people voted on the horse race bill four years ago, that the problem had become one of the most serious ones in the State and that an opportunity should be provided to let the people act on it.

Canon Anthony R. Parshley of Bristol, representing the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, expressed the belief the opinion of the people has changed materially since the original referendum.

Betting and Crime

The Rev. James V. Claypool, Pastor of the Haven Methodist Episcopal Church in East Providence and a leader in the fight against horse racing, pointed out that only one-fifth of the registered voters approved horse racing in 1934.

Gavin Pitt, of the Brown University Christian Association, formerly basketball coach at Sockanosset School for Boys, a reform school, declared a study of the life history of many of the boys in that institution showed their criminal tendencies increased after they had engaged in petty gambling and "placing bets at the track with friends."

Among the other speakers in favor of the referendum bill were John J. Oliviera, representing 30,000 Portuguese citizens; Kenneth Dale of the Pawtucket Y. M. C. A.; Prof. C. E. Ekstrom of Brown University; Mrs. Harold W. Jenkins of the Rhode Island Congress of Parents and Teachers and Mrs. Henry A. Eldridge of the Rhode Island W. C. T. U.

Leading the opposition was Judge Raymond J. McMahon, Secretary and Director of the Narragansett Racing Association. He called the referendum move "boring from the inside" and declared it was unnecessary because the people already had voted once on the issue. The greatest proof that the "people still want racing," he said, "is the fact that the attendance at the track averages more than 100,000 a week."

The last referendum on horse racing was held at a special election May 18, 1934. More than a score of public works projects were voted on at the same time. Of the State's approximately 300,000 registered voters, only 76,185 voted on the racing issue. The result was 60,895 for the racing and 15,290 against.

* * *

Legislative Outlook

A deluge of bills flooded the Legislature this week as the forty-second day of the legislative session arrived, the last day on which bills may be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"You Never Know," musical comedy by Cole Porter. Starring Lupe Velez, Clifton Webb and Libby Holman 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Spring Thaw," by Clare Kummer. Starring Roland Young. Staged by Arthur Hopkins, and presented by Max Gordon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Majestic—
"Brothers Ashkenasi," adapted from I. J. Singer's novel. Presented by Edwin A. Relkin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Metropolitan
Dangerous to Know," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan and Anna May Wong. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:38, 8:36. Also "Love Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris and Priscilla Lane. 10:10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 6:55, 9:50.

Scollay and Modern—

"Gold Is Where You Find It," featuring W. C. Fields and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Boy O'Reilly to McNabb". Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster in "The Plough and the Stars." Also "Ever Since Eve," with Robert Montgomery. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." 10:53 a. m., 1:43, 4:33, 7:33, 10. Stage: Bill Robinson, Buster Shaver, Olive & George and others.

Brookline Village
"Murder in Greenwich Village," 2, 5:05, 8:05. Also Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday." 3:45, 6:45, 9:50.

Tremont—
Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck in "This Is My Affair." Also "Metropolitan," starring Lawrence Tibbett and Wendie Barry. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
"Wise Girl," featuring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 3:10, 5:05, 8. Also George Arliss in "Dr. Syn." 3:30, 6:25, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Peril" starring John Barrymore. Fenway: 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 11 a. m. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

University—
"I Met My Love Again," featuring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 1:40, 5:15, 8:40. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan and Florence Rice. 2:50, 6:25, 9:55

South Station Theater—
"Getting Your Money's Worth." "Color-Tour to Copenhagen, Denmark," "Floyd Gibbon's True-Adventure," "California Redwoods," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Princess Tam Tam," featuring Josephine Baker. 1:45, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:35. Also "Song of Ceylon," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 8:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Fredric March and Carole Lombard in "Nothing Sacred." Also "Love and Hisses," with Walter Winchell, Ben Bernie and Simone Simon. 2:30 and 7:48 daily.

Hub—
Janet Gaynor and Fredric March in "A Star is Born." 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "The Phantom President." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"I'll Take Romance," with Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas. 3:39, 6:43, 9:51. Also "International Settlement," featuring George Sanders and Dolores del Rio. 2, 5:04, 8:05.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Boston—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 12:07, 3:36, 7:15, 9:55. New Stage Show: Milt Britton and his band of merry mad musical maniacs with Walter Powell & Tito.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "A Yank at Oxford." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Women in Prison," with Wyn Cahoon, Scott Colter. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m. 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

Uptown—
"The Buccaneer," featuring Akim Tamiroff, Fredric March and Margot Grahame. 2:25, 6, 9:35. Also "Checkers," with Jane Withers. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15.

Music

Harvard University—
Concert by the Fiedel Trio of Munich. Harvard Music Building. 8:30.

Other Events

One Stuart Street—
Talk by August Claessens on "The American Labor Party," given under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. 8

Tomorrow

Hotel Vendome—
Rudolph Thomas will give an illustrated lecture-recital on "Parsifal." 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Miss Elliott will present a guidance lecture on Dutch Paintings. 11 a. m. Flowers in Design will be the topic discussed by Mrs. Sayward. 2.

Shirley of Sunnybrook Farm

Old MacZannuck had a farm—ee-i, ee-i, ay! And on that farm he had some pigs—ee-i, ee-i, etc. . . . We saw the pigs and we saw a few geese. There, however, barnyard sights and sounds ceased, as did all resemblance to Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," while the combined influences of Radio City, Hollywood Boulevard and Broadway crept in, to put it mildly. This pseudo-bucolic picture opened yesterday at the Keith Memorial Theater.

Rebecca Winstead (that's Shirley Temple) is leading a boarding house-to-boarding house existence with her impecunious stepfather (William Demarest). She tries out for Randolph Scott's radio program but disappears before he has time to award her a fat contract, so stepfather takes her to visit Aunt Mirandy in the country. This apparently reminded the script writers that there was something about a Sunnybrook Farm which had almost been forgotten in the shuffle.

Shirley dons a pair of overalls and a straw hat in time to do a cute little routine with Bill Robinson on a boardwalk amidst berry bushes. Meantime, who do you think has moved into the house next door? Yes, sir, Randy Scott. He hears Shirley's voice, meets her pretty cousin (Gloria Stuart) and all is settled for the big broadcast. Shirley's aunt, however, happens to be Helen Westley, who won't allow any niece of hers to sing over the radio. Such goings on! Shirley creeps out the window at night and her success brings the stepfather and his wife to the scene with their lawyer. At her next broadcast Shirley pretends to lose her voice, thus shaking her foster parents and getting back to those she loves.

As you see, the story bears no more resemblance to the "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" of childhood than we do to Shirley Temple. But it is good entertainment and provides the best film work we have yet seen from her. Aside from this, the story and characters are as familiar as the faces on the 8:15. Slim Summerville, the Raymond Scott Quintet, Alan Dinehart, J. Edward Bromberg, Dixie Dunbar and Franklin Pangborn are some of the Hollywood hayseeds who take part. The film contains one or two engaging tunes, and a stair tap routine by Shirley and Mr. Robinson that is a high spot of the production. The children—and perhaps those who take them—are going to love it.

Mr. Robinson also heads the Memorial stage show. He makes the most intricate routines look as simple as putting on an old shoe. His humor and good spirits are as light as his feet. Other acts on an especially good bill are George Prentice's Punch and Judy show, Ray and Trent in comic acrobatics, Buster Shaver with Olive and George (Olive being the most graceful midget we have ever seen) and a team of adagio dancers.

"Love, Honor and Behave"

More than halfway through its course, "Love, Honor and Behave," the new film at the Metropolitan, hits its stride as a comedy drama and becomes lively entertainment. There is a long, dull, unsavory introduction, however, involving the divorces of the groom's and the bride's respective parents. The principal idea of the film is that Wayne Morris's mother has brought him up to be such a good loser that he expects to lose at everything. Priscilla Lane has other ideas but it takes a good deal of adversity before Wayne comes sufficiently to his senses to beat up the interloper in his home and spank his young wife, thus insuring a happy ending. Miss Lane (third of the Lane sisters) is a pert and personable newcomer. Supporting roles are played by John Litel, Thomas Mitchell, Dick Foran, Barbara O'Neil and Mona Barrie. This is the "Bei Mir Bist Du Schön" picture.

"Dangerous to Know," the companion film, is a crime melodrama with a slick performance by Akim Tamiroff and a few touches which might have come from a Hitchcock film. A criminal who controls both the finances and the politics of his city determines to enter society via a highborn wife. By framing a girl's fiancé, the gangster nearly forces her to marry him, but Anna May Wong, the crook's mistress, prevents this and permits Gail Patrick and Harvey Stephens to wed. Lloyd Nolan, Roscoe Karns and Anthony Quinn contribute intelligent performances to a consistently interesting, well-paced bit of hokum.

Milt Britton and "Snow White"

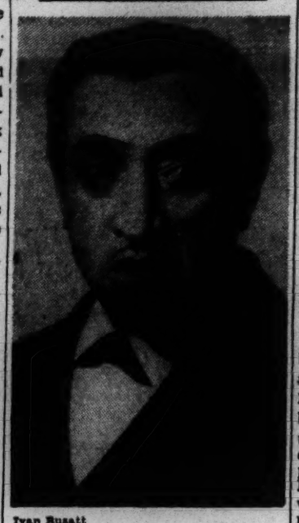
The only point in common between stage show and film fare at the Keith Boston this week is that neither bears any relation to rationality. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" continues its merry, fantastic way on the screen. The new stage attraction is advertised as "Milt Britton and His Band of Merry Mad Musical Maniacs." This is an understatement. How Mr. Britton's boys take so much punishment is beyond us. They squirt water from seltzer bottles, hit one another with slapsticks, break violins over heads, shoot revolvers and conclude their performance with a free-for-all. Neither those on the stage nor the audience seemed to mind the antics which, barring occasional vulgarity, are harmless enough. The "M. M. M. M." manage to play a few musical numbers and there are specialty acts.

"Bulldog Drummond's Peril"

An explosion, two murders, a robbery and several kidnapings are constituents of "Bulldog Drummond's Peril"—which should be enough to keep the latest in the series quite up to par. For novelty, the cast includes a penguin, whose chief purpose is discovering the first slaying. From there, it's touch and go all the way, with Captain Drummond as pressed to prove to Captain Nielson that there is skulduggery afoot as he is to corner the culprits. He cleans 'em up after a good chase or two and with the aid of E. E. Clive, Reginald Denny and John Barrymore (the colonel). Louise Campbell and Nydia Westman are the ladies and Porter Hall the villain of the new Paramount and Fenway Theaters' piece.

"Sally, Irene and Mary," Darryl Zanuck's not so very bright musical, with Alice Faye, Fred Allen, Tony Martin, Joan Davis and Jimmy Durante, is the principal film. It has been reviewed here. J. D. B.

The Arts in Boston



Ivan Busatt
Maurice Schwartz
In "Brothers Ashkenazi," at the Majestic Theater

Cara Verson

Last night in Jordan Hall, Cara Verson, pianist, made her first bow to a Boston audience, playing a program devoted exclusively to works in the newer tonal idiom. The program, totally unhackneyed, opened with a group comprising "Masks that Pass," by Malipieró, "Epitaph," by Kodály, and Scriabin's Prelude, Op. 74, No. 2, and Etude, Op. 65, No. 3. A Sonata by Castelnuovo-Tedesco, in a first performance in Boston, was followed by a group which included "The Call" and "Aphrodite Born of the Foam," by Rudhyar; Four Short Pieces, by Verrall, and Copeland's Piano Variations. The final group contained "Schéhérazade," by Szymanowski, and Hindemith's "Pantomime."

Mme. Verson is reputed an authority on the new music, so called. She has coached with many of its composers, and it is to be assumed that she knows whereof she plays. Her technique is enormous—a necessary asset if a pianist is to perform this sort of music with any competence.

The pianist is said to be an authority also on Debussy's pianoforte works; it would have made for a more interesting hour had she given some of the Preludes, for instance. Unfortunately, she chose a series of compositions which demanded chiefly bravura, with the notable exception of the "Arioso" of Verrall, and the Adagio in the sonata by Castelnuovo-Tedesco—a sonata in name only, however, or so it seemed from a first hearing.

The Malipieró item also presented an occasional opportunity for the pianist to summon a tone of singing quality. The work comprises a series of short musical sketches, with connecting measures, and in general is somewhat similar to the pattern of the Schumann "Papillons," although very far removed from that tonally melodious work.

Thus, with scattering exceptions, one gained the impression last night that the foremost composers of today in Europe are concerned chiefly with the possibilities of the pianoforte as a strictly percussive instrument.

Whatever else the program last night revealed, it proved rather conclusively that the modulating processes employed by present-day composers are not altogether grateful to the ear when offered through the medium of the pianoforte, at best an unyielding instrument; nor do the angularities of melodic line lend themselves readily to pianistic endeavor. Yet despite its several faults in construction, the program offered last night should be taken seriously, especially as it was offered by a musician of obvious musical intelligence. G. M. S.

Flower

(Continued from Page 9)

Nurseries for their rhododendrons. The American Rock Garden Society, also was given one for its educational display of rock gardens.

Just at these troublous moments, the flower show comes as an escape; and one of rather worth-while nature. It is just as impossible to carry the thoughts of the world of Europe and mankind's economics into the flower exhibits as it is to take them into a mystery thriller.

One might regret the commercial nature of some portions of the show, were it not to know that the profits go to support the other flower exhibits given by the Society during the year, all of which are free.

An Eastern Proverb advises: "If a man finds himself with bread in both hands he should exchange one loaf for some flowers, since the loaf feeds the body, but flowers feed the soul."

That is one way to look at it. Longfellow had another viewpoint:

"Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,
God hath written in those stars above;
But not less in the bright flowerets under us
Stands the revelation of his love."

Boston is rich in offerings of flower beauty. Spring comes slowly to New England, but soon we will see people poking through the soft ooze of the Fens to view the first crocus. Soon, too, the tulips will bloom in the Public Gardens and all can look forward to the blossoming of the woods in the Arnold Arboretum.

Flowers come from the sun, the rain and seeds, they tell us; but more than one who views these exhibits will ask: Whence the sun, the rain . . . and the seed? E. R. M.

News In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

architects be invited to submit estimates on the construction of a new building or wing, costing about $1,000,000.

Mr. Joyce recommended that the whole cost of such a building be provided for in one year's budget, rather than through a bond issue. Such a building, he asserted, would save nearly $150,000 which the State is paying at present each year for office space in privately owned buildings.

Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, declared that present conditions in the Statehouse are "deplorable and disgraceful." No destruction of taxable property would be involved in erecting a new building or wing, he added, since property already owned by the Commonwealth would be utilized.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican Whip in the House, contended that while congestion in the Statehouse is admittedly extremely bad, interfering with the efficiency of the various departments, no definite steps toward erection of a new building should be taken until estimates of the cost could be obtained, preferably by the Ways and Means Committee.

Erection of any new wing or building on Beacon Hill was opposed by Marion C. Nichols, secretary of the Beacon Hill Association, who urged preservation of the residential value and assessed valuation of the Beacon Hill district.

John Codman, real estate dealer, who opposed the proposals, declaring that Beacon Hill streets were not designed to handle traffic from tall office buildings, and that the erection of any more would add considerably to the existing traffic congestion.

Keenan Speaks To Irish Society

The real challenge to democracy and to the adequacy of our form of government was the threatened "sit-down strike" of business and financial interests which demanded confidence in themselves rather than in the President and Congress, Joseph B. Keenan, First Assistant Attorney General of the United States, told members of the Charitable Irish Society at the 201st annual dinner of that organization in the Copley Plaza Hotel last night.

No true American, the speaker said, is swayed by the cry of Fascist, "because the President of the United States has ever sought and is determined to make this a Government of the many and by the many, rather than a Government of the many by the few."

"Nor will he be deterred by the cry of socialism or communism," he added, "because our President is endeavoring in a land of plenty to see to it that the great masses of the American people shall have some small share in its benefits."

Gov. Charles F. Hurley told the members that unemployment disturbed him more than any other problem and that he was attempting to retain time-honored industries whose origin is bound up in New England.

Governor Hurley renewed his attack on a proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain, the enactment of which, he said, "would impoverish our textile centers and add thousands of Massachusetts workers to the ranks of the unemployed."

Spring Foods In the Markets

Spring foods are appearing in quantities in Boston markets this week end, from spring ducklings and spring-dug parsnips to fresh butterfish from Cape May, N. J., maple sugar and sirup from Vermont, and strawberries from Louisiana.

The ducklings, which sell for 28 cents a pound, are tender and succulent but as yet not quite as well covered as the chilled variety, which are offered for three cents a pound less. The parsnips are priced at 10 cents a pound, the butterfish at 15 cents a pound, the maple sugar cakes at 45 cents a pound, and the strawberries at 16 cents a pint basket.

Fresh mackerel from Cape May and fresh salmon from the West Coast are also offered at 40 and 50 cents a pound respectively now. Maple sirup is selling at $2.75 a gallon and 40 cents a pint.

Papaya melons from Puerto Rico at 30 cents a pound, and Spanish type melons from the Argentine at 50 cents a melon, are popular this week. The papayas weigh from two to five pounds apiece.

Wine rhubarb from Washington State is on hand now and is favored for sauce making. It is pink all through, has a fine flavor and is priced at 15 cents a pound.

"Cow horn" potatoes, with a vein of red running through them, are something of a novelty, and are being sold at seven cents a pound or four pounds for 25 cents. They come from Tancook Island, Nova Scotia.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, March 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 20

5 p. m.—W1XAL Devotional program, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Spring Weather? Yes, It's Coming

Springlike weather is coming, Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes of the Weather Bureau advised the press today.

He then qualified this announcement by adding that there probably will be a few lapses—"it wouldn't be New England if there weren't"—and noted that six inches of snow fell overnight in Greenville, Maine. This brings the ground total there to 38 inches. In Pinkham Notch, N. H., the snow measures 45½ inches.

The Notch is the Boston and Maine's destination for the snow train Sunday. This train is limited to 500 fares because of the restricted highway facilities between North Conway and the Notch. Week-end snow trains are running as usual. Ski centers report an adequate snow cover but surface conditions will depend upon temperatures.

For Boston the forecast is for decreasing cloudiness this afternoon and early tonight; fair tonight and Saturday (with the lowest temperatures in the middle 30's); warmer Saturday; Sunday cloudy and warmer with showers in the afternoon or evening.

Nature of Back Bay Bedrock Is Sought

As a first step in the plans for the new Home Office building to be erected on the recently purchased site bounded by Boylston, Clarendon and Newbury Streets, the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company will make an advance study of the soil conditions down to and including bedrock.

The system of borings to be utilized for this study has only recently been developed, and so far as is known, no one has made such an exhaustive investigation of the rock foundation on which the Back Bay region rests.

(Continued from Page 9)

before entry of final decree, moved for a new trial.

Of the remainder of the $85,000, Judge Posdick found that $20,000 went to the Brown insurance company, and $15,000 to Mr. Graves, chief witness for the city in the original hearing.

Axel B. Proberg of Weymouth, and Edward Johnson of Braintree, attendants at the Johnson filling station allegedly visited by Mr. Graves and at which he is said to have attempted to pay a debt with a $1000 bill, testified yesterday.

Mr. Graves exhibited two checks at the station, Mr. Johnson said, which he thought totaled $47,000. Shown checks for $30,000 and $15,000, he identified those as the ones Graves had in his possession.

Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for the city, submitted several affidavits in rebuttal, and stated he would put a witness on the stand this afternoon to testify as to the character of one of the witnesses called by the defense.

Martin Strikes At Trade Pacts

Sharp condemnation of the Roosevelt administration for its efforts to garner prosperity from reciprocal trade agreements that "will only react to our own detriment," were made by Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts today before the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee.

Declaring that the proposed British trade agreements constituted a sharp threat to New England industry, the Congressman held it a fallacy that the cotton farmer of the South or the wheat farmer of the West could benefit by such agreements.

"It appears that the Roosevelt administration is more concerned with obtaining votes than in obtaining justice for industry," said Representative Martin.

James Roosevelt Still Enigma In Politics of the Bay State

(Continued from Page 9)

for Alfred E. Smith, who lost the election but captured Massachusetts.

This experience served James well in the 1932 Presidential campaign when he became Massachusetts campaign manager for his father. Massachusetts Democrats resented the interference of the young Roosevelt and as a result he was somewhat unpopular. Regardless of that the Roosevelt victory in the State and nation boosted the political stock of the eldest son to considerable height.

Today Democratic politicians regard him as a powerful figure, basing their opinion in great measure upon his unique work in behalf of his father in 1936.

Political Forums

During the 1936 campaign James Roosevelt held political forums throughout Massachusetts inviting critical questions regarding the New Deal. Although experienced politicians openly doubted the value of this work at first, they were all praising his efforts at the end of the campaign and considered it possibly the major factor in the Roosevelt victory parade in this State. He made a striking appearance on the platform and quickly answered or cleverly parried all anti-New Deal questions hurled at him by followers of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin whose third-party power was strongest in Massachusetts.

So well did he conduct these forums that his services were called for elsewhere, but he stayed in Massachusetts.

He did commit political faux pas at times during the campaign but the consequences were not of major effect.

The apparent anti-New Deal attitude assumed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley has afforded James Roosevelt the opportunity to maintain an active position in Massachusetts politics. Governor Hurley, although a Democrat, has publicly opposed President Roosevelt's stand in support of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and on flood control.

So annoying was this opposition to the Roosevelt clan that recently James endeavored to place a powerful candidate in the primaries against Governor Hurley. When Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, said he would make no gubernatorial bid until 1940, the plans of James Roosevelt collapsed. Mr. Dever is considered probably the best vote getter in the Democratic ranks and the only man who might bring about the Governor's primary defeat.

Possibility of Defeat

James has not entered the gubernatorial fight himself, it is believed, because of the possibility that he might be defeated. Such a defeat would hurt the Roosevelt administration considerably and destroy James' chances for future political advancement.

The Lieutenant Governor nomination is now wide open, with the present Lieutenant Governor pledged to making a primary fight against Governor Hurley. This move of Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly has given rise to the possible thought that he was receiving Federal backing but this thought has been greeted with chuckles by many Democratic leaders.

However, it presents an opportunity to James Roosevelt if he wishes to seek elective office for the first time.

Massachusetts Democrats are today split over the question:

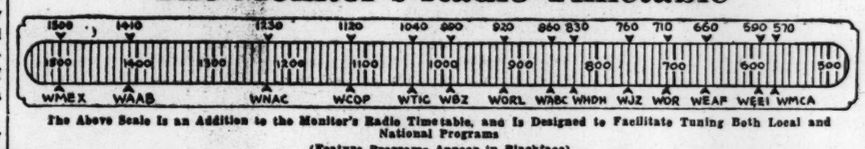
"Will James Roosevelt run for Lieutenant Governor in 1938?"

Some insist he will make the bid as a stepping stone to the Governorship in 1940. Others are likewise insistent that he will not run because of his present power as Assistant President and because of White House fears that he might be defeated. James has publicly said he is not interested in any elective office at this time. Of course, he can change his plans overnight. As yet, no one really knows whether he has already shifted his plans. For this reason he retains his "mystery" qualities.

James' success in a Lieutenant Governor contest would destroy well laid Massachusetts plans for the succession of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, to the Governor's chair in 1940, when Governor Hurley is expected to make a bid for a seat in the United States Senate.

The next step for the President's son, of course, would be the Governor's chair. Mr. Dever is not the type of politician who will step aside for any rival, even if he be the eldest son of President Roosevelt. Thus arises the possibility of a Roosevelt-Dever contest in 1940, and the similar possibility that the Dever forces would not look kindly upon entrance of James Roosevelt into a Lieutenant Governor contest at this time.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dinner to Ambassador	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport matinee	Sports review
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Joseph P Kennedy.	Foreign comment	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie..	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News: Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Music; news	Dance Revue	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter news	Sport comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Vocalist; organist	News; commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch..	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Wallace Shaw, soprano; con. orch.	"Pour of Us"	Sport review	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Talk, Dr. Daniel Marsh	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloist, orch.	"Grand Central Station": dramatic sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham;	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.; Sylvia Froos; chorus	The Staley Players: dramatization
8:15	"Death Valley Days":	Frank Black's Orch.	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra
8:30 Whiteman Orch.; soloists; comedy	dramatic sketch		"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
8:45				
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"; vocalists; or.; motion picture preview	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Lawrence Welk's Orch. Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Front Page Drama" "Melodic Tones"
9:15	"Uncle Ezra": sketch			
9:30	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Bamberger Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	NBC Spelling Bee	Dramatic sketch	Orchestra; soloist	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; "Sing-in' Sam"; Alice Cornett; orchestra	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and Today"; sketch	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch		Gypsy Orchestra
10:30	"Serenade in the	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Talk, "Spain"	Night"; music	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 J. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Network sports	"Day's End"
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Network sports	Buddy Rogers's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Network sports	Buddy Rogers's Orch.

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Mac and Moore	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round	Christian Science prgrm
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round	Song team
9:30 "Fiddler's Fancy"	Breakfast Club; popular orch; soloist	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 "Fiddler's Fancy"		"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Aunt Harriet's	Dreen and deRose	Amanda Snow, songs	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's Hour	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers; quartet	"Marriage Clinic"	Jacob S. List
10:30 Aunt Harriet's	Edward Gamage, songs	"Music Internationale":	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Children's Hour	"Swing Serenade"	instrumental ensemble	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program: soprano; flutist; quartet	4-H Club	Talk, Florence Hale	"Tall Corn Time"	"Dusty Rider"
11:15	Baltimore Symphony	"Tête-à-Tête"	"Tall Corn Time"	"Uncle Ted"
11:30	Orchestra Children's	"Music and American	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	concert	Youth": concert	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Captivators; orch.	News; weather; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "Le Ouvrier"	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 Jack, Bill, Ray	Home Hour	Your Host Is Buffalo	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Fashion award	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Rhythmaires; orch.	Home Hour	Popular vocalist	"Mike in the Sky"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Buffalo Presents	"Dance Melodies"	The Hemingways	Piano soloist	Buddy Rogers Orch.
1:45 Buffalo Presents	"Dance Melodies"	Vocal trio	Glee Club concert	Short Story Editor
2:00 Madison Ensemble	Metropolitan Opera:	Swallow relay	Benay Venuta's Pro-	Glee Club concert
2:15 Network speaker	Bizet's "Carmen"	"Music for Everyone"	gram: soloists; orch.	"Week-End Frolics"
2:30 CBS dance music	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"	Eleventh Annual Con-	"Happy Valley Cowboys"
2:45 CBS dance music	Bizet's "Carmen"	"Campus Capers"	cert: New England Mu-	"Happy Valley Cowboys"
3:00 World Economic Co-operation talks	Metropolitan Opera: Bizet's "Carmen"	"Golden Melodies" Bill Krena's Orchestra	sic Festival Association	Saturday Jam Session Gems of Melody
3:15			Eleventh Annual Con-	
3:30 "World Waltzes"	Metropolitan Opera:	Bill Krena's Orchestra	cert: New England Mu-	Gems of Melody
3:45 "Boystown"	Bizet's "Carmen"		sic Festival Association	Sport reports
4:00 Organ recital	Metropolitan Opera:	Stamp program		Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:15 Vocalists	Bizet's "Carmen"	Walter Kelsey's Orch.		Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:30 Vocalists	Metropolitan Opera:	Program from Berlin	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Popular music	Bizet's "Carmen"	Program from Berlin	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Story of Industry	Metropolitan Opera:	"Great Plays": Christopher Marlowe's "Tamburlane"	Sport matinee	"Souvenirs"
5:15 Story of Industry	Bizet's "Carmen"		Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 Boston Hour	Boston Hour		Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Great Plays"	Baseball School	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport preview	News; Dance Revue":	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	music; sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Ben Field's Orch.	Sport comment: Chick	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Commentators	Webb's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Columbia Workshop drama	Message of Israel	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Message of Israel		Sport commentator	Terry O'Toole's Irish
7:30 Saturday Night	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic critic	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Echoes"; songs; orch.
7:45 Swing Session	Jim's Question Bee	Sport review	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Swing Session"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Robert L. Ripley; vocal	"Invitation to the	Melody ensemble
8:15 Hill Billy music	Larry Clinton's Orch.	trio; orchestra	Waltz": musicale	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.	Network program	Jack Haley; Wendy Barrie; comedy; orchestra	New England High	"Four Aces"; vocal
8:45 sketch; soloists	Network program		School Basketball	"Four Aces"; vocal
9:00 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	National Barn Dance; Henry Burr; soloists;	West Point Anniversary program	Isham Jones's Orch. Isham Jones's Orch.	Israel Orphan Asylum Benefit Show; George
9:15	vocal groups; Hoosier	"American Portraits";	Indianapolis Symphony	M. Cohan; Benny Good-
9:30 Serenade; soloists;	Hot Shots	dramatic sketch	Orchestra, Fabien Se-	man; Ethel Merman;
9:45 popular orchestra.				
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	"Music by Meakin"	National Broadcasting	vitsky, conductor	Jack Whiting; Bill
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	"Music by Meakin"	Company Symphony	Indianapolis Symphony	Robinson; Cab Cal-
10:30 guests	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Orchestra, Carlos	Orchestra, Fabien Se-	loway; guest stars
10:45 Network speaker	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Chaves, conductor	vitsky, conductor	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	NBC Symphony Orch.	Indianapolis Symphony	Israel Orphan Asylum
11:15 "Ounce of Fun"	Roundelay	NBC Symphony Orch.	National A. A. U.	Benefit Show
11:30 B. Goodman's Or.	Roundelay	News Service	Championship Basket-	Israel Orphan Asylum
11:45 B. Goodman's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Weather Service	ball Tournament	Benefit Show

Sunday's Features

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Aubade for Strings"; concert orchestra.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Jan Pearce, tenor; Henrietta Schumann, pianist.
1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling Mrs. Reynolds Packard," correspondent's wife.
1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Post's Gold"; music.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Zinka Milanov, soprano; sketch; interview.
3:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Vicente Gomez, guitarist.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Robert Casadesus, pianist.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "On Broadway"; dramatic sketch.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.
3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Frank Simon's Band; cornet soloist.
5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine: Channing Pollock; Morton Bowe; orchestra.
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Audition finals.
5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Mickey Mouse Theater of the Air."
5:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "They're Saying in England," Howard Marshall.
6:00 WAAB (CBS—Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Taimadge; trio; orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Paths to Prosperity"; "Will the Reciprocal Trade Treaty Injure the American Farmer?"
7:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jeanette MacDonald, soprano; Wilbur Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Sam Hearn; Andy Devine; orchestra.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Cities Nelson's Orchestra; Peg Murray; Marlee Hilliard; Ida Lupino.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; Carole Lombard; Donald Dickson.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Musical Gazette"; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Witch of Hampton," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Lily Pons, soprano; symphony orchestra, Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Tyrone Power and Joan Bennett in "Shadow-Light."
9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Rising Musical Stars"; Webster Aitken, pianist; Kathleen Karsting, soprano.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines"; comment by Bob Trout, Erwin D. Canham, H. V. Kaltenborn.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of a total of 300 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1360kc.
New Haven—Daily; no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield — —Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Lacobia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH 1310kc.
Manchester — No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc
Portsmouth—Week days, 10:15 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WCAX, 1300kc
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 5:05 p. m. WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m. WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00 mc.

Republic of Panama

Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays,

Boston Takes to Concrete Houses

Innovation appears to be proving popular—They have the advantages of cheapness with qualities found in more expensive designs, do not depreciate so quickly, are easy to repair and to keep clean.

The Real Estate Week

Concrete is the answer to New England's problems of low-cost housing, say a small but progressive group of Greater Boston architects now engaged in introducing to this section of the country what they hopefully describe as an "era of concrete home construction."

Not that these architects do not meet with considerable skepticism. On the contrary, conservative New England is famous for its resistance to departures from time-honored styles and customs, particularly when the architects refer to something new in building designs or materials. And concrete . . . that word has sent New Englanders racing into their mellowed Cape Cod and early American homes with banging doors that fairly shook the ancient timbers loose from their wooden pegs.

Concrete . . . that is all right for factories or for housing fire hazards such as automobiles, but not families. Thus has cold concrete sent shivers up the backs of staid old New Englanders, that is, until recently, when concrete home builders began emphasizing low costs that almost staggered the families living in apartments and paying from $30 to $50 a month.

"But I thought concrete was expensive," is the frequently repeated conjecture by moderate incomed families, in answer to the plea of architects that they be permitted to house New England families in walls of concrete cinder blocks. And in reply, a Boston architect today submitted plans, exclusively to this column, for a less than $4000 concrete home, just to show what can be done with fashioned concrete to make a home comfortable and cozy.

In the Modern Feeling

Designed in the famous Cotswold manner, the home is planned for a family of four. Typical of several homes already designed by Samuel Glaser for occupancy throughout New England, the four-room house embraces all modern conveniences, yet reflects something of the architecture of the past. That, according to Mr. Glaser, is because of a distinct tendency for people to want their homes . . . whether English, Colonial, or French provincial . . . adapted to modern feeling and modern methods of living.

Hence the architect has used simplicity in plan and design, a restrained use of ornamentation, subtle handling of shapes and materials such as are gradually swinging even the ultra-conservatives into line with modernists, bringing up-to-date appointments without losing touch with the past so reverenced by New England home owners.

In a sentence, the four-room structure owes its charm to a simple and direct solution to the national problem of the moment . . . to house economically, efficiently and comfortably the small family of moderate means.

The living room is large and spacious, with dining alcove placed at one corner to give an impression of bigness not often found in small houses. The kitchen, directly off the dining alcove, is planned for compactness and maximum efficiency with a minimum of steps. In the bedroom unit are two large chambers and a bathroom, arranged in conformity with the kitchen to simplify plumbing. A heating unit, centrally situated, is located in the utility room.

Agent Moves in Himself

Built of fire-safe materials, this typical concrete home saves money in fire insurance and maintenance costs. And what is most important to small incomed families, it costs under $4000.

Today, homes of this type are being advertised throughout Greater Boston in mounting numbers. One of the most recently completed concrete structures is in the Sheridan Estates of Douglas and Hunneman off the Worcester Turnpike in Wellesley (take a left turn off the Pike at the Cedar Street overpass and drive through for a half-mile). There lives Frederick Grinnell, agent for the real estate concern, who liked the place he was selling so well that he moved in himself.

Mr. Grinnell chose concrete blocks because they are said to combine a high degree of insulation with economy in building. Likewise, concrete requires no finishing such as lathes and plastering or wallboard and lends itself readily, if one chooses, to one-story construction.

"Some folks may think I'm a bit hasty," said Mr. Grinnell, "but they will soon see that concrete not only stands up against the elements but will soon become a highly respected member of the home building field."

In addition to its economical and insulating features, Mr. Grinnell pointed out, the concrete home is termite proof, is one of the most indestructible buildings made and requires no effort or expense to maintain. When it gets dirty outside or inside, a bucket of soap and water plus elbow grease is all that is required for a complete renovation.

* * *

Building moved upward throughout New England in February as compared with January while building costs throughout the United States moved downward.

Contracts awarded in the six New England states in February for single and two-family homes amounted to $2,680,000 as compared with January's total of $2,379,000 the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports.

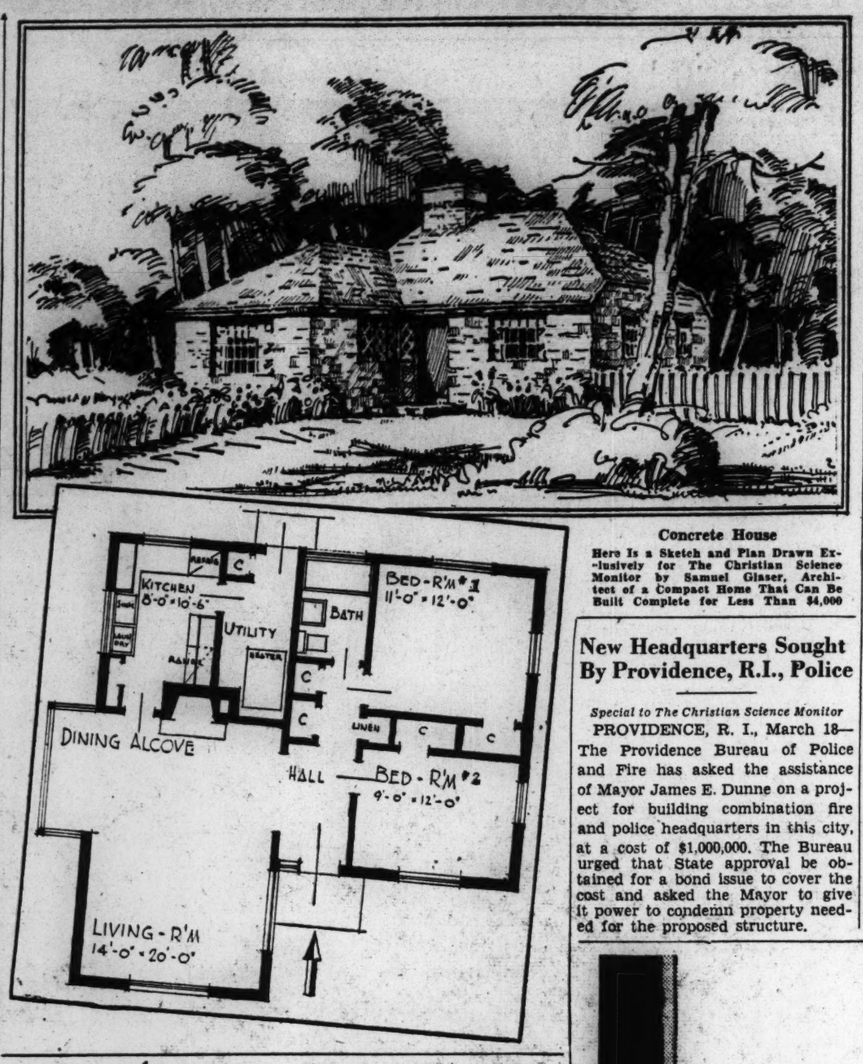
Through the local branch of the Federal Home Loan Bank it was learned that building costs had dropped in some parts of the country to levels paralleling those of a year ago. First evidences of a lowering in costs were seen last October, it was said, and have continued unabated through February.

* * *

Echoes of an address by Joseph W. Catherine, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, given in Toronto, Canada, filtered into New England today in the form of an optimistic appraisal of the real estate business throughout the United States.

Hailing real estate as the towline to pull the United States back to prosperity, Mr. Catherine pointed out that sales volume was only 5½ per cent below that of last year at this time. He said the builders must be on guard against providing too many modern gadgets in homes to push prices above the means of the millions of families that need homes.

W. Clifford Harvey



Concrete House

Here Is a Sketch and Plan Drawn Exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel Glaser, Architect of a Compact Home That Can Be Built Complete for Less Than $4,000

New Headquarters Sought By Providence, R.I., Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—The Providence Bureau of Police and Fire has asked the assistance of Mayor James E. Dunne on a project for building combination fire and police headquarters in this city, at a cost of $1,000,000. The Bureau urged that State approval be obtained for a bond issue to cover the cost and asked the Mayor to give it power to condemn property needed for the proposed structure.

Maine Is Shown How Conservative State Really Is

PORTLAND, Maine, March 18 (AP)—Maine's "touted conservatism" is described by Prof. Albert Abrahamson, of Bowdoin College, as "a professsion rather than a practice, an illusion rather than a reality."

The former Maine WPA administrator, speaking to the Portland League for Peace and Freedom on "How Conservative Is Maine?" said the rugged Pine Tree State, while "rebuffing the liberalism" of the New Deal:

1. Indorses Quoddy, "a public power project, a 'collectivist' scheme."
2. Apparently "still stands for Townsendism."
3. Has a Congressman (whom the speaker did not name) who "still looks with favor on the monetary scheme" of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin.
4. Taps "sources of revenue that are far from conventional," such as State-sanctioned horse-race betting and sale of liquor in State stores.
5. Its local governments finance and subsidize public industry in the hopes of attracting pay rolls.

James

(Continued from Page 9)

confidential assistant—of being completely loyal, with an entire identity of interest with his chief. Mistakes can be excused, if loyalty is unquestionable, is the viewpoint.

So it would be with reluctance that the President would lose his principal assistant, though the "sacrifice" would be gladly made if 'Jimmy's" chances for political success were assured. Therefore the answer to today's offer from Massachusetts is likely to turn on practical political conditions in the state itself.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not that we're suggesting that you can't ride a horse in the winter time . . . but now that the snow is off the ground (this being New England, we still have our fingers crossed, however) perhaps your thoughts are turning more in this direction. For after all, horseback riding is a grand way to use one's leisure moments. And Boston and vicinity offers many stables where one may rent horses, and there are a number of highly recommended schools around where one may be exposed to all the rudiments of the business first hand. Which means that there are week-end trips via horse, as well as rides by moonlight.

However, as is the case with every other part of your wardrobe . . . spring demands new riding togs . . . and we suggest that you give those at Beckwith's a look. They specialize in this sort of thing, you know, and are at 37 Essex Street, which isn't a bit far from Boylston Street. And, although there are outfits that sell for much more there, it is that which we call the inexpensive outfit that we mention . . . because it seems that the novice's first question is "How much do I have to pay out for clothes in order to be correctly garbed?" Hence our interest in the price tags at the moment (and any other moment, for that matter!).

First of all you can take care of the jodhpur shoe problem for as little as $2.85. This is a soft leather in tan or black, and leather-lined. With these shoes we suggest their Jodhpurs that are less than $4. Of cavalry twill, leather reinforced, and the popular hi-waist, which gives one that slim-Jim look. With this you'll need a tweed coat . . . and you can do yourself up very nicely in one that's squared off a la a flock of window panes, checks, plain, and the Harris-idea. Various colors and semi-fitted; just as those that cost much more are. Fill in the neckline with an Ascot you already have on hand, a soft hand-knit sweater, or a tailored blouse. Beckwith's has them, too . . . along with everything else you're going to need. Outside of the horse!

* * *

An Attractive Sale in Stockings

If you are one of the many women who maintain that the stocking bill one has to face each year is far too big (and who doesn't!) then perhaps you'll be interested in knowing about Jordan's hosiery sale. The one on the street floor where they're selling the regular $1.35's for a dollar. These are their runless stockings; they really won't run! Of course they're a fine mesh to begin with . . . but from a little distance you'd think they were the ultra sheer regulars. So you see they are quite unlike the regular run of mesh hosiery. In fact, even though you tear the stocking; that's all that will take place. For it won't run. In many new spring shades. Incidentally at this price you could afford to phone in an order, and make your initial try at this price. Even at that you'll probably find you'll save money in the long run (and this run has nothing to do with the stocking) even when you pay the regular price.

♣ ♣ ♣

Chenille Spreads Are Good-Looking

They surely have the price of the popular and good-looking chenille bedspreads way down nowadays. Hovey's has a right good-looking one that sells for only $6.98 regularly (but $5.98 at the moment!) that boasts of your own personal monogram right in the center. Very velvety, and much more expensive looking. It comes in a number of colors to fit in with your color scheme. That is, the spread itself is white, but all the colored chenille makes it look almost one solid color. Blue, green, rose, rust, wine, and peach are included.

♣ ♣ ♣

Dachshund Bag Tailored Looking

Reminders . . . Slattery's has the dachshund bag . . . a long wiener-like affair that tucks under your arm and holds all. Very tailored looking. And incidentally Slattery's has the copper spaniel veil we were looking all around for. Copper spaniel shoes in gabardine at Nisley's. And a fabric shoe is comfortable no end!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.

Japan Is Already Defeated in China, Institute Is Told

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18 (AP)—Japan is already defeated in China, Nathaniel Peffer, Far East authority, said last Wednesday night at the concluding session of the Institute of World Politics at Brown University, and would withdraw if it dared.

What started as a lark for Japanese militarists has bogged down in failure, Mr. Peffer said, and after eight months' fighting the Japanese army has not reached the points they expected to occupy after three months.

The Japanese army cannot occupy all of China, although that is the program to which it is committed, and dares not retreat because of fear of the psychological effect at home and in China. Withdrawal would bring a Chinese attempt to win back Manchuria and to stay is proving costly beyond the ability of the Japanese to pay, he said.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued from Page 9)

introduced without unanimous consent.

Many of the bills dealt with reform of the caucus laws. One proposed that the tax of three cents on each gallon of gasoline be continued. Another would require all motor vehicles to have an elaborate theft-proof casing for automobile license plates illuminated to make the plates visible 60 feet away at night. It also calls for permanent numbers with a year-plate device to be inserted annually as is done in Connecticut. A commission to study the advisability of establishing a State CCC organization was recommended and a proposal was made to set up a State training school with courses in crime prevention for members of police forces. Representative Pasquale Romano introduced a measure to put all state, city and town employees under civil service.

Also urged was a Blackstone Valley River Authority to co-operate with Massachusetts authorities for flood-control projects and a change from annual to biennial sessions of the State Legislature.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Amer. Importer	Mar. 19	Liverpool	Mar. 28	Mar. 18 8:00 pm	Mar. 19 7:00 am
†Vulcania (Bos.)	Mar. 19	Gibraltar	Mar. 28	Mar. 19 7:00 pm	Mar. 19 9:00 am
Manhattan	Mar. 23	Plymouth	Mar. 29	Mar. 22 8:00 pm	Mar. 23 8:00 am
*Queen Mary	Mar. 23	Cherbourg	Mar. 28	Mar. 22 8:00 pm	Mar. 23 8:00 am
Deutschland	Mar. 23	Cherbourg	Mar. 31	Mar 23 1:00 pm	Mar. 23 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Mar. 26	Mar. 21 4:00 pm	Mar. 21 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 27	Mar. 22 4:00 pm	Mar. 22 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 29	Mar. 24 4:00 pm	Mar. 24 7:30 pm

*Special address for Europe. ‡Except France and Italy. †Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p m Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p m, on Tuesdays.

Wellesley Groups Plan Drama-Dance Experiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the dance groups and Theater Workshop at Wellesley College will collaborate in an unusual experiment, when they join forces to give a production of Lord Dunsany's play "King Argimenes,' combining music, dance and drama. The performance, which will be given on March 26, will mark a new departure, now being tentatively forecast by leaders in dramatic art and dance.

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Crimson Swimmers After Eastern College Titles—Dean and Rowe Create Problems

Records May Be Tumbled In Big Meet

Records and titles may go in a large majority to Harvard swimmers ... individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, beginning today and lasting through tomorrow in the Harvard Pool, Cambridge. There are five finals due tonight and five more tomorrow night.

Led by Capt. Charlie Hutter and Bill Kendall, Harvard is billed to take more honors than any other one college in the meet. Limited field of entries based on times, has created prospects of new Harvard Pool and League records. Seventeen colleges have entered swimmers and divers in the meet. There is an admission charge of 55 cents for the afternoon competition both days and all seats will be reserved at $1.10 for the evening competition.

New intercollegiate records are quite likely in the backstroke, 220-yard free style and 300-yard relay with Al Van de Weghe of Princeton the backstroke favorite, Hutter and Kendall of Harvard co-favorites in the 220 and Princeton's star medley relay likely to be pressed by Harvard in a record shattering race. Foremost among the entries in the low-board diving are Dan Endweiss and Bill Danforth of Yale, Harry Cranston of Princeton, Edward Gibson of Navy and Russell Greenhood of Harvard.

Hutter tops the field in the 50-yard free style with his foremost competition likely to come from Eric Perryman of Yale, Harold White of Bowdoin, Hendrick Van Oss of Princeton, Donald Barker of Harvard, Wayne Shrodes of Dartmouth, Alston Jennings of Columbia and Paul Williams of Pennsylvania.

There have been only six entries in the 150-yard backstroke which means that no trial heats will be necessary. Al Van de Weghe of Princeton, intercollegiate record holder, will swim against Graham Cummin of Harvard, Tom Finnerty of Columbia, Myron Wilcox of Brown and Joe Burns and John Brueckel of Yale.

In the 220-yard free style, the top contestants are the two Harvard swimmers, Hutter and Kendall. Kendall swam 2.11.2 against Yale last Saturday, while Hutter is the national A. A. U. champion and a year ago did 2.10.8 to establish a Harvard and Harvard Pool record. A new intercollegiate record, surpassing the mark made by Jack Medica of the University of Washington in 1936, is quite likely.

Five colleges have entered teams in the 300 medley relay, the Intercollegiate record and Eastern League record being held by the Princeton team of Al Van de Weghe, Richard Hough and Herbert Moeller which will swim tonight. In the Harvard-Princeton meet earlier in the month Princeton made a new world record for the event which was disallowed because of an illegal turn by Van de Weghe. Princeton should shatter all three records and will be hard-pushed by Harvard, Brown, Columbia and Yale and the other starting teams.

The final events tomorrow night will include the 100-yard free style, the 220-yard breaststroke, the 440-yard free style, the high board diving and the 400-yard relay. Trials in these events will be held in the Harvard Pool tomorrow afternoon.

Jones Celebrates 36th Anniversary

ATLANTA, March 18 (AP)—Robert T. Jones, Jr., the retired "Emperor of Golf," who reached the thirty-sixth milestone of a colorful career yesterday, said he had no desire to return to active competition.

This anniversary is the eighth since the champion of golf champions announced his retirement in 1930 after accomplishing the unprecedented feat of winning all four of the world's major crowns in a single year.

Just two weeks from this anniversary, Jones will go to Augusta for his only competitive appearance—his fifth campaign with the all-stars of golfing ranks in the Augusta National tournament, where, as President of the Club, he also plays the role of host to the visiting golfers.

Boston Managers Are on the 'Fence'

Joe Cronin of the Red Sox (in Uniform) and Casey Stengel of the Bees, Talk Over Their Team Problems for the Coming Season

Southern Pick-Ups

Defense Versus Offense

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 18—Bob Quinn, president of the Boston Bees, does not agree with the critics who insist the American League baseball will be noticeably livelier than the National during the coming season.

"The only difference between the two balls," points out the Bees' front office chief, "is the thickness of the covers and the addition of an extra strand in the seam of the National. They tell me the difference in the composition of the covers can be measured by a hair on your head. So how could there be a noticeable distinction between the two?

"I'll tell you in any game whether or not the ball will be lively," smiled the Boston official, "when I see who is going to pitch."

♪ ♪ ♪

The failure of the Bees to trade one or more of their talented pitchers for much-needed batting punch during the off-season is explained by Bob Quinn.

"The only solution to our weak offense," said Bob recently, "is the improvement of players already in our line-up. If we traded a fellow like Elbie Fletcher for a first baseman who could hit, we'd take more away from our defense than we would add to our offense. There are very few players in the league who are as dangerous in the field as they are at bat. Medwick of the Cardinals is the only one I can think of.

"No, we haven't been anxious to trade pitchers like Turner, Fette and MacFayden," continued Quinn. "Where could we find a hitter who would remunerate for the loss of a man like Turner? There aren't any around. Every time we suggest dealing with some other club, they immediately start offering second and third-stringers. We do not conduct that sort of business."

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees last season were first in fielding and eighth in batting when official National League averages were released. It was a typical Bill McKechnie club. Bill has amazing success with pitchers, but has yet to develop a hitter.

The Stengel-managed Bees are equally as potent in holding down the scoring of opponents, and more adept at denting the plate on their own behalf. If Casey can improve three hitters between 15 and 20 percentage points each, the Bees could easily win 10 or 15 games more than did the 1937 club, and settle in the first division.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Stengel will not commit himself, his lineup in the opening exhibition game against the Cardinals in St. Petersburg, with the possible exception of the batterymen, will undoubtedly be the team he will field when the Bees inaugurate the 1938 season in New York next month.

Elbie Fletcher was at first base, Tony Cuccinello at second, Rabbit Warstler at shortstop and Gilly English at third. The outfield had Roy Johnson in left, Vince Di Maggio in center, and Gene Moore in right. To Jim Turner, whose earned run average was the lowest in the National League during '37, will probably go the honor of pitching the opener at the Polo Grounds. Al Lopez, barring injury, will be behind the plate.

With Di Maggio, Fletcher, Johnson and English hitting better, the Bees should carry a troublesome sting. This optimism, of course, is based on the assumption that Stengel's pitching staff is as strong as it was under Bill McKechnie.

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Tom Yawkey, millionaire owner of the Red Sox, offered the Cardinals $100,000 for Catcher Mickey Owen when the youngster was still a minor leaguer with the Columbus Red Birds. Now a few of the critics are saying that Owen is not a big league backstop.

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This Bee club, as managed by Stengel, could never be great as it now stands. But is is a good team. The Bees are confident of their ability. They believe in themselves. Off to the right start, they will fool these pessimists.

♪ ♪ ♪

On his relief work in that first Cardinal battle alone, Ira Hutchinson should be sure of the No. 1 bullpen berth under the Stengel plan. To quote Catcher Al Lopez, "Ira sure can put out those fires."

Dinner Planned To Honor Ross

Friends of Arthur H. Ross, Boston Bruins Manager, will honor him on April 21 at a dinner at the Copley Plaza. The committee in charge believe that recognition should be taken of his 14 years' connection with the Bruins and they deliberated at length whether the recognition should come through a public presentation at the Garden or at a dinner to him.

Because the Bruins, if they win the National Hockey League championship from Toronto in the first place play-off series starting March 24, might be engaged in Stanley Cup play through April 14, the committee set the dinner back to April 21. The dinner is open to all friends. They have named as co-treasurers Paul McGregor and Thomas Waters and tickets may be obtained from them or any of the members of the committee. Business dress is to be worn at the dinner.

Chairman of the committee is Ferdinand Gianfranchi assisted by Perley Chase, Ted Swanson, Paul McGregor, Frank Ryan, Jim Linnehan, Walter Brown, Tom Foley, Tom Waters, Henry Coffey, Sam Simon, Lou Rich, Weston Adams, A. Vern Adams, Victor O. Jones, Bill King, Ralph Welland, Fred Hitchman, Andrew Gorey and Francis Cummings.

U. S. Six Gains Tie

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—A pair of goals by Laurier Charest of Lewiston, Maine, gave the United States' picked amateur team a 2-2 tie with Great Britain's team in an exhibition last night. Gordon Dailley and Bob Whitelaw did the scoring for England. The two teams also played to a tie in the recent World championships in Czechoslovakia.

Ice Carnival Will Feature Special Scene

While the forthcoming ice carnival of the Skating Club of Boston boasts such headline names as Evelyn Chandler, Bruce Mapes, and those three new national amateur figure skating champions Joan Tozzer, Bernard Fox, and little Gretchen Merrill, it's more than likely that one of the most generous shares of applause and public approval will be showered on that local comedy pair, Mrs. Suzanne Davis King and Frederick Goodridge, who combine their mirth-provoking talents in several of the show's outstanding numbers.

One of the feature numbers of this year's carnival, which is replete with special offerings, will be the comedy skating of Mrs. King and Mr. Goodridge in what is termed "The Shipwreck" number of the show. In this scene there is depicted a shipwreck on a South Sea island. The ship's party having been cast upon the shore after the ship had been wrecked. Others in the cast are led by Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Rotch.

From start to finish, the present indications are that "You're Invited" as this year's show is entitled, will be a production of color and brilliance. Under the skilled direction of "Jack" Garren, nationally known director, the carnival is expected to be the greatest yet produced by the local amateurs, and will stand on its merits with those professional productions which have made this such an astonishingly successful figure skating season.

Boston Olympics Continue Hockey

Amateur hockey will be on the local sports menu for at least another two weeks. The Boston Olympics will play a two-game series with the Montreal Royals this week end and plans now are going ahead for a series next week with another Canadian sextet.

The fans are fortunate to have such a powerful team as the Boston Olympics here in Boston. The local club, because of their ability to cope with these fast-skating Canadian sixes, put on a brand of hockey that is fully as entertaining as some of the professional contests.

Coach Hago Harrington looks for the hardest series of the season with this Royal team. They possess a finely-balanced club boasting one of the most colorful aggregations in the Province.

With Buddy O'Connor in the feature role and such stars as Capt. Ken Murray and the veteran Dave Neville, the Montrealers promise to put on the best show of the year. Also in the visitors' ranks are two brilliant skaters who are to be given professional tryouts next year. They are John Mahaffy and Mike Moynihan, both center-ice men.

As is caracteristic of these Canadian teams the Royals will have an outstanding neminder. Dunc Morrison will be in the cage for the Royals in their two games here and local hockey followers will have an opportunity to see one of Canada's best. The Montreal Maroons are interested in the young Englishman.

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Harrington's casualty list has rounded into shape nicely and all were given a good workout last night. The Olympic coach pair especial attention to his defensemen, showing them how to block effectively.

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Both of the goalies, Tom Moon and Ted Frazier, will work in this series. Moon will handle the Saturday night's game while Frazier has been slated to start on Sunday afternoon.

L. M.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Gregory Mangin retained U. S. indoor tennis title, defeating Cliff Sutter; Babe Ruth and Col. Jacob Ruppert failed to agree in salary conference.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati 8, St. Louis (N) 2.
Philadelphia (N) 10, Jersey City 6.
Philadelphia (A) 10, Beaumont 8.
New Orleans 4, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis (A) 8, Victoria Gulf Oilers 0.
Boston (N) 2, Boston (A) 8.

Season of 'Ifs' Facing Leagues In Coming Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 18—As usual, at this season of the year, the big league baseball picture is crowded with "ifs."

Viewing the situation from a distance, the two biggest question marks involve the Detroit club in the American League and the St. Louis Cardinals in the National.

If the celebrated Dizzy Dean comes back, the Red Birds will be contenders. If he does not, they will flounder around near the bottom of the first division, as last season.

Reports from Lakeland, where the Tigers are training, cast a negative outlook on the Rowe situation, but there is still time for the Schoolboy to climb back to the heights he once attained. If he succeeds, they will be a serious threat to the Yankee supremacy in the American League. Otherwise, another one-sided pennant race is the inevitable.

In the National League, with Dizzy Dean ready, a four-club race looms. As the teams go to the mark, the Chicago Cubs will probably be favored with the edge. But there are plenty of critics who see certain disaster in Mr. Wrigley's board-of-strategy plan. It is the Chicago system to have Charley Grimm manage the Cubs, with Tony Lazzeri and Gabby Hartnett standing at his elbows to offer suggestions. The results should be interesting.

Until that sizzling September series between the Giants and Cubs settled the 1937 flag dispute, each team had won 14 titles. Now the New York club is one up. But the Cubs will soon have another chance to even the score.

♪ ♪ ♪

On of the most interesting features of the approaching National League campaign should be the friendly intra-club struggle on the Cardinals by Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize. This slugging pair finished one-two in the individual batting race of 1937, Medwick closing an even 10 points in front at .374.

Last season was Medwick's sixth in a Cardinal uniform—his fifth as a regular outfielder. It was Mize's second. With that added year of experience behind him, the first baseman threatens to challenge his sensational teammate for the batting crown.

Mize was the only player who hit a home run in every National League park in '37. He completed the circuit on the final day of the season, at Wrigley Field, Chicago. It was John's twenty-fifth, but still left him six behind Medwick and Mel Ott, who tied for the leadership. Medwick found the range in all parks except Cincinnati. Ott, the Giant slugger, missed Boston and Brooklyn.

The 1937 season was Medwick's greatest. He was batting champion; drove in and scored more runs than any other hitter; made more hits; totaled more bases; topped the circuit in doubles, and shared the home run leadership. In the All-Star Game at Washington last July he collected four hits against the best pitching the American League could offer. The "Most Valuable Player" award was his by a wide margin.

♪ ♪ ♪

A young gentleman worth watching in the American League this year is Detroit's Rudy York, the infielder-outfielder who became a catcher. Preparing for his second year in big time, the unassuming Rudy is just the fellow who can uncrown Gehrig, Greenberg, Di Maggio or Foxx as the circuit's power hero.

The high spot of the 210-pound Georgian's first year of regular duty came during the month of August when he hit 18 homers, breaking the single-month record of 17 established by Babe Ruth in 1927. York has much to learn about catching, but his power at the plate is certain to keep him in mask and protector until that necessary schooling has made him a better handler of pitchers.

E. R.

Sporting Around the Hub

Walter Young, winner last year of the B. A. A. marathon, will be on hand again April 19 to defend his crown. Young recently has returned from Sydney, Australia, where he competed in the British Empire Games. It was his opinion that the Boston course was far more difficult than that at Sydney. He finished seventh to Coleman of South Africa.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Presentation and Literary and Social Association of Brighton, one of the most active local agencies for the encouragement of all sports for boys and youths, will usher in its spring and summer activities with a Sports Night and Dutch Supper at the Club's headquarters on March 29. An excellent entertainment program has been arranged, including speakers from the sports world and a sound movie entitled "Play Ball."

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Northeastern's first spring football practice was inaugurated yesterday when Coach Jimmy Dunn welcomed 31 prospective candidates. While Dunn will not take his boys out-of-doors for a week or so he plans to give them lectures and blackboard talks.

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Coach Herb Gallagher of the baseball team, starting his first season as diamond coach, is having difficulty in finding pitching talent. Yesterday big Fank Meehan, regular first baseman for the past two seasons, signified his intentions of taking up the pitching duties by reporting with the battery candidates.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth's 1938-39 hockey captain is James A. Feeley, Jr., of Cambridge. Feeley has been the Green's regular defenseman for the past two seasons. He also plays guard on the Dartmouth football team. Feeley attended Exeter Academy where he played hockey for two years as well as being a regular on the grid team.

♪ ♪ ♪

Talk about your high-scoring basketball games! The Clapp Memorial Alphas quintet last night rolled up 223 points against the Ferris Club in the Clapp Memorial gym, Weymouth. The Ferris Club tallied 67 points. Charlie Tibbs, former Tufts' player, was the man of the evening by scoring 118 points. He scored 55 baskets from the floor and garnered eight points from the foul line.

♪ ♪ ♪

The semifinals in the New England Interscholastic Basketball tournament is scheduled for tonight in Brown's gymnasium at Providence. Manchester (Conn.) will play their neighbors from Naugatuck, while Westfield (Mass.) meets the Pawtucket five of Rhode Island. Chelsea's quintet was eliminated in yesterday's round by Pawtucket, 36 to 25.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	7	11	136	88	65
Rangers	27	5	14	145	91	59
Chicago	14	7	24	98	133	37
Detroit	11	11	25	95	130	33

Canadian Division

Toronto	23	9	14	141	118	55
Canadiens	18	13	17	122	127	49
Americans	18	11	17	101	101	47
Montreal	12	6	30	101	149	30

Results March 17
Rangers 5, Americans 3.
Canadiens 6, Maroons 3.
Toronto 7, Detroit 2.

Middlebury Elects Mahoney

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., March 18 (AP)—John Mahoney, of North Adams, Mass., a guard on the 1938 Middlebury College Basketball team, will captain next year's five, the college athletic council announced yesterday. Mahoney was a back on the football eleven last fall.

Finally Reaches 300 Mark

Neis Stewart, N. Y. Americans

Veteran Center Scored His 300th National Hockey League Goal in Regular Season Play Against the Rangers Last Night. No Other Hockey Player Has Reached Such a Total and Stewart's Mark Probably Will Stand for Years

Temple Quintet Surprises Critics By Winning Titles

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP)—They laughed when Temple's basketball team took a 39-22 lacing at the hands of Georgetown in Washington early in January, but—

They (the critics) took it all back when the Owls came back to win the Eastern Conference and then went on to capture the mythical national championship with a record of 23 wins against two defeats.

Not since the great Charley Hyatt of Uniontown, Pa., led Pitt to an undefeated season (21 games) 11 years ago has a college team been accorded the national recognition the Owls have gained.

Temple's list of victories over teams from all parts of the country is all the more impressive when it is remembered that until this year, the Owls have been noted for their poor performances on the road. However, the Georgetown game was the only one they lost away from home this season. Their other defeat came at the hands of their city rival, Villanova. With the score tied at 28-all, and two minutes to go, Duke Duzminski tossed in four sensational baskets to win for Villanova, 36-28.

Before the season started, Coach Jimmy Usilton called his team of Don Shields, Howie Black, Mike Bloom, Ed Boyle, and Don Henderson "the best I ever coached." They proved by beating such teams as Stanford, Illinois, Pitt, Navy, New York University, Manhattan, St. Joseph's (Philadelphia), Penn State, Bradley Tech of Peoria, Ill., Oklahoma Aggies, and Colorado.

Bees Defeat Red Sox

BRADENTON, Fla., March 17 (AP)—Pinch Hitter Harl Maggert's line drive to right field brought in Elbie Fletcher with the run that gave the Bees a 3-2 victory over the Red Sox today when those Boston Major League Baseball Clubs opened their six-game spring series.

With two out in the ninth, Casey Stengel sent in Maggert, a rookie infielder, to bat for Pitcher Johnny Lanning. Until then the Bees had been held to a total of two hits by Emerson Dickman and Jim Bagby, Jr. The Red Sox scored both of their runs by belting Ira Hutchinson for three hits in the fourth.

Water Follies Put On Great Opening Show

Despite the fact that inclement weather did its utmost to make the International Aquatic Follies more aquatic, there was a good-sized crowd on hand to witness the exhibition of diving and precision swimming, climaxed by a hilarious comedy stunt, which took place last night at the Boston Arena when the Follies opened their four-day stay.

Taking into consideration that they were forced to appear last night without the benefit of a dress rehearsal, due to the delay setting up the huge indoor tank, it seems that the spectators were greatly pleased with the night's entertainment.

Midst a tropical setting of palms, green grass, and sea shore surroundings, the show reached the personification of grace and beauty when Madeline Karson of New York showed a skill in diving form that has not been duplicated here, including Georgia Coleman and other Olympic champions. Despite the fact that women are not as sensational on the diving board as men, due largely to their having neither the weight nor strength to attain the height on their take-off, the watchers thoroughly appreciated this and thrilled to her grace and perfect form.

The water ballet was much better than last year, and absolute precision in the water is one of the most difficult of tricks to accomplish. Nevertheless the eight girls went through their paces without a serious blunder and with a little more practice should attain fine form. If this act had been played with colored spotlights it would have increased its effectiveness.

The Follies demonstrated what is meant by a climax when Marshall Wayne, Sam Howard, and Walter Cleaver took to the high board to perform one of the finest exhibitions of diving ever to be seen in this city. Regardless of the fact that Wayne is billed as the star of the show it was young Sam Howard of Texas who received the greater ovation from the spectators.

In Larry Griswold of Chicago, who is regarded as the best comedian of all times, the show hit a new high in laughs. His antics on the high board when he emerged from the audience as a spectator and novice, only to execute several tumbles and a series of extremely sensational dives, topped all previous endeavors by water comedians.

With five more performances, one tonight, matinee and evening shows Saturday and Sunday, each performance should see them attain a greater degree of showmanship and certainly it is an affair which would please all, be they interested in swimming or not.

Brown Issues Football Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 18—Notices have been sent to 69 Brown football candidates for the spring drill which will open on April 6 and extend through April 29, Head Coach De Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry announced today. The list, which is one of the largest in Brown spring football annals, includes 23 backs, seven centers, 10 ends, and 29 guards and tackles.

The daily routine will call for two-hour sessions each day, making a total of 36 hours in the spring drill. Coach McLaughry plans a heavy schedule of scrimmage in the hope that some of the heavy contact work can be eliminated next fall. Fundamentals and the development of the offence will be stressed.

"We expect to have a heavy program of scrimmage, particularly in the last two weeks of the drill," Coach McLaughry said. "If we can get the right type of scrimmage completed, it will enable us to cut down on the scrimmage program in the fall. That is what I hope to be able to do."

Brown will operate with the same group of coaches that worked last fall, including Head Coach McLaughry; Line Coach Denny E. Myers; End Coach Jerry Dalrymple; and Backfield Coach George E. "Eck" Allen.

Harvard Again Team Champion At Swimming

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Harvard	6	0	317	133	1.000
Princeton	5	1	261	189	.833
Yale	4	2	264	186	.667
Columbia	3	3	207	243	.500
Dartmouth	2	4	201	249	.333
Annapolis	1	5	169	281	.167
Pennsylvania	0	6	156	294	.000

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Winning every one of its meets and scoring 317 points to 133 for the opposition Harvard University is enjoying its second successive championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League. This is the second year that this organization has been holding championships and the Crimson has a clean slate in both championship races. Harvard won all six of its 1937 meets; but its score for the season was 313 points to 137 for the opposition.

Princeton University had the distinction of being the second Ivy League college to win a victory over Yale and by virtue of this honor, finished as runner-up to Harvard this year. Last year the Eli were second to Harvard with more points for than the Crimson secured; but the Blue fell off quite badly this winter, finishing in third place with only 264 points to its credit.

The United States Naval Academy, more popularly known as Annapolis or Navy, showed some improvement this year, moving up into sixth place at the expense of Pennsylvania. Last year Navy failed to win a single meet. This year it won from Pennsylvania, the latter taking its turn at not winning a meet. The results of all the games follow:

Harvard	52	Princeton	23
Harvard	46	Yale	29
Harvard	54	Columbia	21
Harvard	53	Dartmouth	22
Harvard	55	Annapolis	20
Harvard	57	Pennsylvania	18
Princeton	38	Yale	37
Princeton	54	Columbia	21
Princeton	49	Dartmouth	26
Princeton	53	Annapolis	23
Princeton	45	Pennsylvania	30
Yale	48	Columbia	27
Yale	46	Dartmouth	29
Yale	51	Annapolis	24
Yale	53	Pennsylvania	22
Columbia	48	Dartmouth	27
Columbia	45	Annapolis	30
Columbia	45	Pennsylvania	30
Dartmouth	47	Annapolis	28
Dartmouth	50	Pennsylvania	25
Annapolis	44	Pennsylvania	31

While Pennsylvania failed to win a single meet, individual scoring honors went to one of the members of its team. Paul H. Williams '39, was the man to top the list. He scored 56¾ points, which was 6½ points more than were scored by Harvard's great captain, Charles G. Hutter, Jr. Last year Hutter led the league with 61 5-12 points, Williams being far down the list with only 13 3-6 points. Williams gained his points this year by scoring six firsts and six seconds in individual events, while Hutter scored his in nine individual events and three freestyle relays. The Harvard captain was also unbeaten during the season. Third place went to Hendrick Van Oss '39 of Princeton with 48½ points. The individual scorers:

Player	Class and College	Points
Paul H. Williams	'39, Pennsylvania	56¾
Capt. C.G. Hiter, Jr.	'38 Harvard	50½
Hendrick Van Oss	'39, Princeton	48½
A. W. Ostrander	'40, Dartmouth	44
William E. Kendell	'40, Harvard	43½
James R. Simpson	'38, Princeton	40½
A. Van de Weghe	40, Princeton	40 1-6
Richard R. Hough	'39, Princeton	38 1-3
Graham Cummin	'38, Harvard	38
John Vergeichik	'39, Columbia	35½
Justin T. Callahan	'39, Columbia	34 2-3
Capt. J. A. Thompson	'38, Columbia	34½
Capt. Ed K. White	'38, Dartmouth	30 1-3
A. Wayne Shrodes	'39, Dartmouth	29½
Harvard K. Robinson	'40, Annapolis	29
Dario C. Berizzi	'38, Harvard	29
Edward I. Gibson	'39, Annapolis	28
Harry D. Cranston	'38, Princeton	28
Joseph L. Burns, Jr.	'40S, Yale	27 2-3
Capt. John J. Macionis	'38, Yale	24¾
Thomas J. Finnerty	'39, Columbia	24 2-3
Irving P. Stein, Jr.	'39, Dartmouth	24
E. R. Greenwood, Jr.	'39, Harvard	24
F. W. Coleman, Jr.	'38, Harvard	24
Eric N. Perryman	'39, Yale	23
Capt. Roy E. Green	'38, Annapolis	22 2-3
Romer F. Good	'39S, Yale	21 5-6
Capt. C. A. Jennings	'38, Columbia	21½
L. Peter Brueckel	'38, Yale	20 2-3
Donald Barker	'38, Harvard	19¾
John E. Keating	'40, Columbia	19
Charles R. Norris, Jr.	'38, Annapolis	19
Howard . Carey, Jr.	'38, Dartmouth	18
Henry A. Curwen	'40, Harvard	17 2-3
William H. Danforth	'38, Yale	17
Daniel M. Endweiss	'39S, Yale	17
H. F. Sanville, Jr.	'38, Penn	16¼
R. Cushman	'39, Dartmouth	16 1-6
C. S. Arthur, Jr.	'38, Annapolis	16
D. N. McKay	'38, Harvard	15 2-3
C. S. Smith, Jr.	'39, Penn	15¾
W. Moonan	'39S, Yale	15½
W. J. Holt, Jr.	'39, Annapolis	14
H. L. Tolan	'40, Pennsylvania	12
S. T. Tator, Jr.	'40, Pennsylvania	12
H. L. Moeller	'39, Princeton	11 11-12
E. K. Torrington	'40, Princeton	11 2-3
R. P. Duncan	'40S, Yale	11 1-6
L. Weeks	'40, Pennsylvania	11
H. R. Spendelow, Jr.	'39, Yale	11
J. J. A. Michel	'39, Annapolis	10 2-3
R. J. Fox	'39, Columbia	10 1-6
R. T. Benedict	'38, Harvard	10
R. H. Binns	'39, Princeton	10
R. A. Gilbert	'38, Dartmouth	10
William Shand, Jr.	'40, Princeton	9
Robert C. Murphy, Jr.	'38, Harvard	9
John B. Brueckel	'40, Yale	9
Frederick W. Griffin	'40, Harvard	8 11-12
Stephen Stavers	'39, Columbia	8
Lawrence M. DiFillipo	'38, Yale	8
LeBaron C. Anthony	'39, Yale	8
Arthur A. Burrows, Jr.	'40, Yale	8
Harley L. Stowell	'38, Harvard	7½
Ashby T. Harper	'39, Princeton	7 1-6
Clark R. Fletcher	'38, Dartmouth	7 1-6
Stanley Livingston, Jr.	'40, Yale	7
George W. Jack	'40, Pennsylvania	7
Maurice P. Poitras	'40, Columbia	7
Frank J. Brown	'39, Columbia	7
Olive P. Jaffrey	'40, Yale	6
William N. Leonard	'38, Annapolis	6
C. Sellers, 4th	'40, Annapolis	6
Frank J. Goslin	'40, Pennsylvania	6
Francis P. McCarter	'39, Princeton	6
Jack S. Goldman	'39, Dartmouth	5¾
John G. Kelley	'38, Princeton	5
Joseph M. DeLong, Jr.	'38, Penna	5
Newton L. Steers, Jr.	'39, Yale	5
William A. Hasler, Jr.	'38	5
Robert F. Chapman	'40, Penna	4
George W. Dana	'40, Harvard	4
John S. Munroe	'38, Harvard	4
Paul F. Dyer	'40, Dartmouth	4
Thomas B. Humphrey	'38, Yale	4
J. Gilbert Burton, Jr.	'40, Yale	4
Bernett Phillips	'39, Yale	3¾
Forrest L. Kenner	'38, Yale	3½
C. Harvey Convery	'39, Penna	3½
Francis C. Mills	'38, Dartmouth	3 1-3
Donald D. Snyder, Jr.	'38, Annapolis	3
John J. Keough	'40, Annapolis	3
Richard D. Sampson	'38, Annapolis	3
Charles W. Boozan	'40, Princeton	3
Joseph R. Kuh	'39, Columbia	3
Phillip H. Walker	'39, Harvard	3
Richard W. Tregaskis	'40, Harvard	3
Robert K. Logan	'40, Pennsylvania	3
Lester Halpern	'40, Pennsylvania	2¾
Donald B. Cobb	'40, Dartmouth	2
John F. Kennedy	'40, Harvard	2
Lothrop M. Forbush	'39, Harvard	2
Lawrence A. Campbell	'39, Harvard	1¾
Giovanni Lozzatto	'40, Princeton	1¾
Frank R. Cunningham	'38, Yale	1¾
James L. Nammack	'40, Yale	1¾
William H. Risley	'39, Dartmouth	1¾
Robert G. White	'39, Dartmouth	1 2-3
Robert M. Kercheval	'38, Annap	1 2-3
William R. Mackey	'39, Yale	1 2-3
Rufus Reed	'38, Pennsylvania	1
Harold E. Hipwell	'40, Columbia	1
Wendell L. Smith	'40, Columbia	1
William S. Boykin	'38, Annapolis	1
David S. Randall	'40, Annapolis	1
Duane C. Treeman	'40, Dartmouth	1
Merrill A. Prentice	'40, Dartmouth	1
C. A. Pinderhughes	'40, Dartmouth	1
Harvey G. Van Sandt	'39, Yale	1
Edmund F. Higgins	'40S, Yale	1
Charles G. Martin	'38, Yale	1

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Looking Beyond One's Immediate Job Needs

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Wide-Awake Worker Keeps Flexible and a Step Ahead

Growing Into a Better Job Means Outgrowing One's Present One—So Study and Vision Are Indicated

Self-Help Series
Seventh of Nine Daily Articles

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and it may be my turn will come." Young workers, older workers, business and professional people, both men and women, are today studying to make themselves better fit for their present work or better able to go on to broader and higher fields. In thus "preparing" oneself, it is often the so-called little things that count much: in one's work, one's everyday appearance, one's voice and bearing, one's point of view about the work, etc. The series of nine articles of which the following is the seventh, deals with some of these highly important lesser things.

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Getting a job, holding a job, or growing into a better job probably cover the prevailing aspirations of many young people today.

The on-push of industry and the kaleidoscopic changes in the economic world make conditions far different than they were a decade or even a year ago. To adjust oneself to the changes means shuffling off old habits of work which have become stale or demoded and keeping alert and awake to new demands. There often come times when adjustments have to be made, when a man, a girl, or a woman must qualify for a different kind of work or when he or she is confronted with an opportunity to hold a more responsible position.

Entering Wedge

In seeking a business position, whether it be the first or a venture into new fields, girls and women in particular have found stenography an entering wedge which later may open the way for more interesting and suitable work. Furthermore, stenography is appearing as an indispensable requirement in the most unexpected places.

In a university placement bureau the other day, for instance, a card was filed by an airplane company asking for a dietitian, but one of the "musts" was that she know stenography. Perhaps she was to type menus in her off minutes, or write reports on the typewriter, or take a few letters for the manager between her duties with food. In any event, of all the applicants with home economics training who could qualify only two had stenography and one of these procured the position.

With stenography a college graduate or even a high school graduate can sometimes place herself in the field where she wants to be, but in stenographic work first. Then, with much application and effort she may switch over from this to a research position or an editorial or supervising one as she proves herself efficient and shows that she has background training for more important work.

Holding a job these days means avoiding mere routine performance. It does not allow one to take for granted that one's duties are going to continue in the same groove. In other words, just because a person has worked five or six years in a certain way and has never been called upon before to do "thus-and-so" is no excuse for not buckling down and making oneself pliable and ready to completely fill the present demands.

Keeping Pliable

"Don't let the job grow away from you," is the advice given by one placement bureau manager. With industrial conditions changing so rapidly, it is often necessary to alter one's habits of work, learn new phases of the changing job or combine the skills of the past with new ones in order to move along in the same position.

Switching over to an entirely new field or even keeping pace with the present job usually means added training. This is why the night schools across the country are so valuable. One of the most inspiring sights is to stand on the street corner in a big city near one of these evening schools and watch the hundreds of folks—both young and old—go hustling by with books under their arms headed for classes.

They are not out for diplomas, nor sheepskins, nor social activities, but are trying "to get ahead" in their daily work, studying at night to be more efficient on their daily job. Some of them are jobless. More of them are striving to improve as they go, fill in the weak spots in their training and education, and bolster up the skill or technique which needs most attention.

Hundreds of them come from all sections of industry, from all kinds of homes, having seen various numbers of years pass over their head. Yet there is one common aspiration—to improve themselves. A young man with a grammar under his arm is studying to write better letters for his employer. He is a high school graduate but somehow missed the rudiments of the language somewhere along the educational line and he now wants to catch up.

A girl has just put a beautiful permanent wave in a woman's hair but she wants to be promoted to a better beauty shop job so she is studying other branches of cosmetology three evenings a week. Some are bookkeepers taking up accounting at night in order to be ready should the present job slip. Some are salesmen or saleswomen taking up public speaking at night in order to talk better on their sales calls.

Sideline of Art

One girl works in a canning factory but she found by keeping her eyes open that the employer needs more attractive labels on his cans of beans and peas. She has some artistic talent and is going to night school in a commercial art class where she is learning to sketch interesting pictures to wrap around the cans for quicker selling. Recently she confided to her teacher that she was making more money with her sideline art job than with her routine factory work.

And by the way, a housewife in this same commercial art class is making extra money by designing patterns for wall paper and linoleums. Others in the night school stream are file clerks and typists taking classes in comptometry and shorthand to make themselves more adequate for any demands which may come. Many have registered for social duties because they have learned that merely the skill is not always enough but that their work brings them in contact with people who want to discuss current world happenings and social problems and they want to know what it is all about.

In a secretarial class even if a girl were well qualified in the technique of her work, she could benefit much by the 15-minute discussions led by the teacher who, herself, keeps her ear close to the ground of the employment world. "How can I obtain a better position in the same office?" "How shall I ask for a raise?" "What is the most appropriate costume for a reception room secretarial position?" and "How shall I refuse a social invitation from a man in the same office?" These do not bear directly on the skill of the job but are pressing problems for these girls and men and are closely related to their ability to hold their position.

"I expect my employees to know much more about this business than just the one little job each one may be doing," a manager in a leather company said. "They should know where the leather comes from which they handle, where it goes to, and what eventually happens to it." Such general information can often be gathered by general reading of magazines, especially trade magazines in the field.

Salesgirls and women, for instance, will easily increase their sales when they can talk intelligently about an article rather than know just how much it costs per dozen. Many department stores now have libraries with shelves containing trade journals, merchandising magazines, and books with valuable information about various manufacturing processes directly pertaining to the shoes, lingerie, or yarn they may be selling.

Whether a person is trying to get a job, hold one, or grow into a better one, he or she will find that alertness to all of these opportunities and following them out even at the expense of leisure time will in the end pay high dividends.

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page

A Wide Place in the Road

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas

Most of the cars going up and down the highway take no notice of us. Just a wide place in the road this has been called and so it is. With the neighborhood store and a little house situated on a side road, about a block our city friends would call it off the highway. This is home to us. Yes, a rented place—but one just rents a house—the home is ours; we take it with us wherever we go. A year ago it was two rooms in an Oklahoma town; six months ago it was our own small town house.

Our city friends might think this a dull and uninteresting place, but we have a lawn with growing Chinese elm trees, a few shrubs, a bird bath for summer use, and rich black soil next to the woven-wire fence where we look forward to planting sweet peas and those improved Heavenly Blue morning glories. A Russian Olive tree stands at the corner of the door yard making a nice shady place for cars to park next summer when friends come for an afternoon visit.

We have an abundance of water for irrigating, which is to be had by stepping out the back door and releasing the long wire which runs up the wind mill tower some 20 feet to the big wheel and fan. The breeze swings the fan into position, the big wheel goes round and round, and up comes the water from more than 150 feet underground. Then all we have to do is to attach the hose to the pump and carry it around the side of the house to the lawn.

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Our Merry Mill is adaptable; wind and weather rarely affect his philosophy of life, nor do the seasons make any difference to him. He will run all day long be it spring, summer, autumn or winter unless the breeze gets lazy and refuses to blow at all. This does not happen often. Sometimes a south breeze touches Merry Mill so gently he revolves slowly, pumping only a small stream; again a stiff northwest wind hurries him into pumping several gallons a minute. Perchance the wind decides to come from the east, or the rain direction, as old timers call it. Yes if the wind turns to the east we might shut off the mill—we might get rain and then we would not need to irrigate for some days.

During these last few years the wind has often grown quite boisterous, sometimes blowing all day long from most any direction, or making the complete circuit in one day, whistling through every crack and crevice; sometimes screaming lustily at us, riding high in the air bringing a hazy dusty atmosphere from the southwest or the southeast, so filling the sky that the sun looks as Whittier describes it in "Snowbound":

"The sun that brief December day
Rose cheerless over hills of gray,
And, darkly circled, gave at noon
A sadder light than waning moon."

Now and then the wind turns to the northwest digging deeply into a nearby wheat field, scraping the loose soil until it drifts by like clouds of smoke; the tumble weeds scurry by in twos and threes as though hurrying to an appointment in no uncertain manner, or perhaps several stop at our fence and commune together for several hours. Occasionally the sky clears a little and in the distance we see one lone tumble weed bounding across the prairie looking for all the world like a loping coyote in his quest for food or shelter.

Yesterday the wind decided to show off, blowing up our little street carrying so much soil we could scarcely see the two nearby grain elevators and the 50 steel grain bins, all sitting so patiently waiting for a good crop year to fill their now empty, cavernous interiors.

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Then, too, for spice of life we have the neighborhood store. What if we must sweep the floor, arrange and rearrange the canned goods, dust the shelves and polish the show cases; we can visit with the folks who come to buy groceries. And the noon hour is a busy time, for then the boys and girls come from the nearby consolidated school. Sometimes it is important business—a spool of thread or a yard of elastic for mother. It may be a penny pencil, or two pencils for a nickel, a tablet, a bottle of ink or a pen point for school use. Often the first graders come with pennies; surprising, too, what you can buy with a penny—two caramels and a marble for one cent, or your choice of a licorice stick, a small chocolate bunny, or a pair of lips made of gum as red as red can be. Often the older boys and girls have dimes to spend. It takes some time to figure just how to get the most out of a dime—maybe five minutes anyhow—but the final decision (if you're a boy) is 20 caramels and 10 marbles especially when the weather is fine as it is today.

What a day for a game of marbles. Just a faint breeze from the southwest, barely turning Merry Mill, who is not so happy today. He is making a little squeak in his endeavor to be useful, which reminds the good man of the house that he must get his oil can and climb the 20 odd steps of the ladder up the side of the wind mill tower and give Mr. Merry Mill his ration of machine oil so that he may run smoothly and uncomplainingly.

And then when business is dull at the store there is the garden to spade and the chicken house to be cleaned. Getting the chicken house cleaned and ready for a hundred baby chicks is a joy in contemplation.

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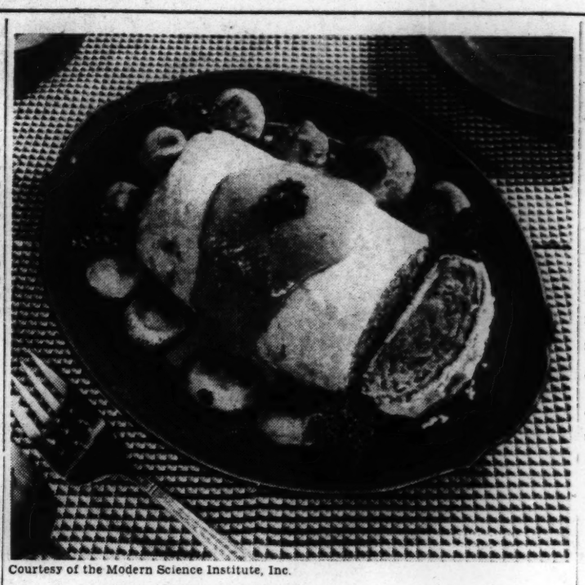
Then the evenings—they are grand, with time to pop corn, and eat apples, time to have a guest or two come in for the evening meal, time to try that new crochet pattern we saw in the magazine yesterday, time to write a long letter to Mother, time to plan the spring wardrobe (which incidentally does not have to be large), time to cut and piece a few quilt blocks, time to read that book (purchased back in the hurly-burly year of money making, but the year that was so miserly with the best things of life). At times we just sit by the little oil-burning heater and think, or listen to the radio with the goings-on about a great many subjects which impress us rather remotely if at all. But when the news comes in about farm relief, help for little business, or building a big navy we do sit up and take notice. It sometimes results in a deep and earnest discussion at the neighborhood store. Just what are we going to do about it? We could tell those congressmen a thing or two. Talk about little business men all wanting to talk and none wanting to listen! Haven't we been listening for the past several years?

♪ ♪ ♪

Yes the wide place in the road may have its limitations, but it also has its opportunities and its joys. May it ever extend the hand of good will and brotherhood which will help the big outside world to solve what seems to it such momentous problems.

M. I. J.



Courtesy of the Modern Science Institute, Inc.

Salmon Pastry Roll With Mushroom Sauce

The following recipe using canned salmon may not be new—but if you have never tried it, you may like to add it to your calendar of family choices. Salmon Pastry Roll is economical, easily prepared, wholesome, and attractive to both the appetite and the eye. And this is how to make it: Cut fine, ½ cup celery and ½ cup green pepper. Cook in 3 tablespoons melted butter until tender. Add to 2 cups flaked salmon (one No. 1 can) Season to taste with salt and pepper.

Prepare your favorite pie pastry—an amount equaling 2 cups. Roll out ¼ inch thick, spread on the salmon filling. Then roll as for a jelly roll. Place on baking sheet and bake at 400° F. for 30 minutes. Serve hot and in slices with creamed mushroom sauce.

To make individual rolls, slice the pastry roll down in 2-inch slices as for cinnamon rolls. Place in buttered muffin pans at 400° F. for 25 to 30 minutes. Serve hot with creamed mushroom sauce.

Courtesy W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Marigold Golden West, a Newcomer

This is a new carnation-flowered marigold, earlier, larger, dwarfer, and more floriferous than Guinea Gold. The flowers are full, and a rich orange. It is said to keep well as a cut flower. Notice how the inner petals are cupped upward and the outer curve downward. The plants branch freely from near the base; the stems are long and several flowers grow off one stem. The plant is about two and a half feet tall and blooms in about 15 weeks from seed.

Oysters in Disguise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oysters are perhaps the most popular of all the sea foods served, and there are countless ways of preparing this delectable shellfish.

With Horse-Radish Meringue

Drain
18 oysters and heat in
2 tablespoons melted butter until the edges curl. Place each oyster on a cracker (18 crackers). Season and cover with meringue made by adding
1 teaspoon horse-radish to
2 egg whites beaten stiff. Make a depression in the center of each round of meringue. Brown lightly in a moderately hot oven 350° F.

Beat
½ cup heavy cream with
¼ teaspoon salt and use it as a garnish in the depression of meringue.
Top with
1 strip pimiento or
Crisp bacon. Serves 6.

Oyster Dressing for Fish

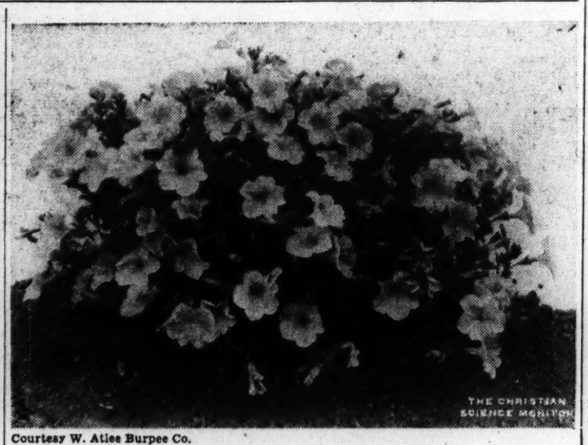
Blend together
1 cup oysters chopped,
1 cup bread crumbs,
Salt and
Pepper and
Lemon juice to season. Add a little
Melted butter to mix well. Stuff fish and sew with a nice clean cotton thread. Bake in a moderately hot oven 350°F. until done.

Chicken Oyster Soup

Chop
½ cup smoked ham and
1 cup raw chicken in small pieces and saute 2 or 3 minutes in
1 tablespoon butter. Add
4 tablespoons chopped onions and
2 tablespoons green or red peppers. Discard all seeds and core of peppers. Cover with
6 cups stock which has been made from the remaining part of the chicken. Cook slowly for about an hour. Add
2 cups tomatoes and
1 cup sliced okra and cook half an hour. Add
2 cups oysters and simmer until the edges curl. Season with
Salt and
Pepper. Serve in deep soup plates with
1 heaping tablespoon boiled rice, making a mound in the center. Serves 6, and is delicious.

(Mrs.) L. V. C.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.



Courtesy W. Atlee Burpee Co.

Petunia Salmon Supreme

Here is a new petunia, a heavy bloomer over a long season, and a lovely light salmon color with a white throat. Salmon Supreme is one of the All-America Selections for 1938. The plants are bushy, and grow about 12 inches high. Something delightfully different for your summer border.

Swedish Women Win Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

Honors of an unusual character have been conferred recently upon two women of Sweden.

At a Cabinet Council, the title of Professor was given to Miss Gerda Boëthius, and at the annual meeting of the Swedish Geographical Society, which was attended by the Crown Prince, the "J. A. Wahlberg" gold medal was presented Miss Tyra Kleen "for the excellent way in which she has studied and specially in pictures has represented the temple dances and other religious rites of the Far East."

Of the two awards the women of the country are proud, and especially proud of that given to Miss Boëthius, since only once before has a women been granted the title of Professor by the Cabinet Council.

Miss Boëthius is a lecturer at the University of Stockholm, but besides this, she has held for some time a position— unusual for a woman—on the State Committee for the restoration of Upsala Cathedral. Swedish women believe, indeed, that in no other country in the world has a woman held a similar post to hers, and that in no other country is it likely that a woman is possessed of similar qualifications.

Miss Boëthius is an expert, possibly the foremost in Sweden, on church architecture and religious art. It is entirely owing to her that an inventory of churches in the province of Dalecarlia exists, while, at the 500th jubilee of the Cathedral of Upsala, it was she who published, together with her former teacher, Professor Romdahl, a book which gave hitherto unknown information about the ancient building.

At present she is in charge of the Zorn collections at Mora. Has been entrusted with the affairs of the museum which is to be arranged there in the near future. And has published what is considered an epoch-making work on the subject of the wooden buildings of the North.

The work of the second woman, Miss Tyra Kleen, has lain in quite a different direction. Since some years ago she took herself off to the Far East, there to study the dances, feasts, and religious rites of the people of Java and Bali. Java is rich in dances—those slow-moving drama dances which are performed in the harem of the Sultan—and Miss Kleen became a master of their strange rhythm, as also of the temple dances of Bali, and has written valuable material on both subjects.

All-America Flower Awards For 1938

Gardening

Ever since 1933, if you have been deeply interested in gardening and new developments in the gardening field, you have looked forward eagerly to the "All-America Selections."

Each year an important national seed organization endeavors to obtain from all over the world proposed new worthy varieties of flowers and vegetables commonly propagated from seed. The seed is obtained the season before the expected introduction. Then in 12 different locations in America, embracing a wide range of climatic conditions, trials of these flowers and vegetables are run in open-field competition. From these trials, entered under genus and number only, the judges—competent men in the seed world—select the outstanding varieties and feature them to the gardeners of America.

Since 1933, when the first awards were made, many of these selections have entirely revolutionized the gardener's ideas of what constitutes "tops" in certain flowers and vegetables, and selections are eagerly awaited each year; for gardeners know that in this group are to be found the newest and best of new introductions in flowers and vegetables.

Here are the flower selections for 1938:

Petunia, Salmon Supreme—Award of Merit. A dwarf bedding variety of a distinct new light salmon, with white throat. Bushy plants growing about 12 inches high. A heavy bloomer over a long season.

Antirrhinum, Celestial—Award of Merit. Large salmon-rose flowers on large, compact spikes. This variety is not rust-resistant, however.

Pansy, Coronation Gold—Award of Merit. Round, lightly ruffled spicy scented canary yellow flowers with lower petals flushed golden orange.

Calliopsis, Golden Crown—Award of Merit. Enlarged Drummondi type of orange-yellow or gold, some with extra row of petals. Twelve wiry stems for nice cutting. Pleasing fragrance.

Calendula, Orange Fantasy—Award of Merit. Distinct, dwarf, heavy foliaged plant with orange flowers coming true with seal-brown crest of petals in center.

Petunia, Orchid Beauty—Award of Merit. Dwarf, all-double, giant fringe variety of extra size on sturdy plants. Color is orchid or light lilac, heavily veined violet.

Petunia, Gaiety—Special Mention. Dwarf, all-double, giant fringed variety of large size. Color is rose or light rose-red with white colorings. Double and semi-double flowers.

Petunia, Topaz—Special Mention. Hybrida type. 2 inch flowers of clean, light cerise or topaz rose, running true. Strong scent; rather erect growth. Continuous bloomer. Holds color well in sun.

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Recommended Varieties — Non-Awards:

Marigold, Golden West—Golden Orange, large Guinea Gold type.

Petunia, Blue Gem—Light violet blue, white throat, hybrida nana compacts.

Zinnia, Navajo Mixed—Bicolored gaillardia-flowered.

Aster, Enchantress—Wilt-resistant Improved Crego type of bright pink with salmon undertone.

Aster, Illusion—Wilt-resistant Giant Comet type of creamy salmon-pink.

Marigold, American Beauty Mixed—Finest African types of chrysanthemum and carnation-flowered hybrids.

Tyosotis, Ingrid—Large azure-blue flowered oblongata type. Tender perennial.

Antirrhinum, Psyche—Large-flowered nanum maximum type of light yellow, shaded orange.

A Friday Column

Women in Household Arts

Paris

Frenchwomen made a great step forward in 1937; indeed it may be said that the International Paris Exposition gave them unusual opportunities to show what they can do. A young woman still in her twenties, Mlle. Denise Mallette, was chosen architect of the House of Domestic 'Science at the Exposition; her collaborators for furniture, curtains, frescoes, art photography, garden sculpture, etc., were all women. Mlle. Mallette intends specializing in moderate-priced houses on the order of the one she built for the Exposition, and in children's squares and gardens.

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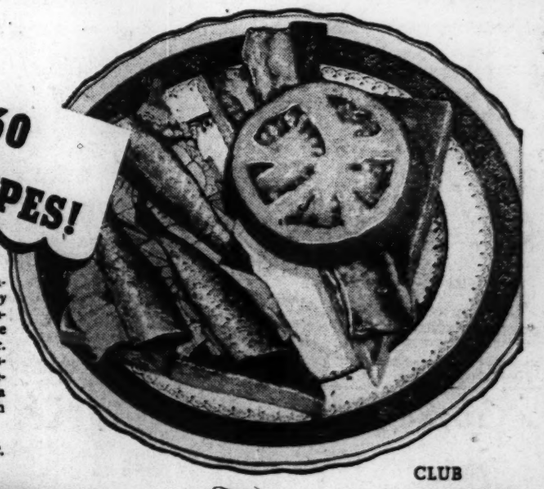

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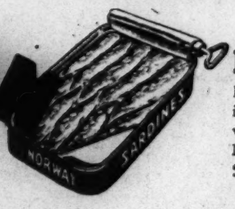

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day 942,370
1938 volume to date 47,886,720
1937 volume to date 146,221,976

Stocks Recover Somewhat After A Sharp Sell Off

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—New war fears for Europe touched off a selling wave in today's stock market that swept leaders overboard for losses running to 6 or more points at the worst.

The opening was quiet and a trifle uneven. An avalanche of offerings hit the list around the second hour and, for a short interval, the ticker was behind four minutes. The retreat soon slowed and extreme losses were halved. There was another dip later and subsequent moderate recoveries.

Numerous issues were in new low ground for the year or longer near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

Rails Resistant

Rails and utilities were resistant, the majority keeping declines to small fractions. Steels, motors, coppers, aircrafts, farm implements and specialties bore the brunt of pressure. Gold mines rallied on the getaway, but most eventually lost rising vigor.

While European securities markets were no more than mildly irregular, foreign currencies again gave way as frightened continental funds sought refuge in purchases of dollars. Wheat futures, a war scare barometer, pushed up, but other commodities were uneven. Bonds were lower.

Prominent on the downward rush —many subsequently got back on balance—were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Westinghouse, Du Pont, General Electric, Allied Chemical, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Eastman Kodak, N. Y. Central, American Telephone, Loew's, Union Carbide, and Philip Morris.

Rail Bonds Drop

Insistent selling in face of restricted support brought a further sharp break in rail loans today.

Weakness of the carriers and wide declines in foreign issues depressed the general bond list and left prices in late trading in new low ground for the current downswing.

U. S. Governments continued heavy, with losses running to 14-32ds of a point.

Continued apprehension of trouble in Europe and Washington comment stressing the serious plight of the railroad industry were regarded in trading circles as major factors in the selling.

One of the biggest declines in rails was a 15-point drop in New York Central Lake Shore 3½s of '98. Losses ran from 1 to 5 or more in loans of Erie, Boston & Maine, Pennsylvania, Southern Railway, Cleveland Union Terminal, Louisville & Nashville, and Southern Pacific.

Foreign list selling hit obligations of Norway, Poland, Canada, Australia, Copenhagen, and Czechoslovakia to the extent of 1 to more than 5 points.

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Metal, chemical, and oil shares headed a general downward slide on the curb market today.

Newmont Mining and Aluminum Co., recently under pressure, had losses of more than 2 points around the beginning of the last hour. Losers of a point or more included Creole Petroleum, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, New Jersey Zinc, and Eagle Picher Lead.

Tobacco & Allied Stock broke more than 1½ on small transactions.

Pioneer Gold, up a minor fraction, was an outstanding gainer.

Rallies in Wheat Lift Values Anew

CHICAGO, March 18 (AP)—Rallies due to persistent reports of severely strained European political conditions lifted wheat values anew late today.

Fresh upturns of wheat prices, though, were somewhat curbed by reports of rains in Kansas. Another handicap to friends of higher prices was relative smallness of export buying of United States wheat today estimated as totaling but 200,000 to 300,000 bushels.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅜ to 1⅛ above yesterday's finish. May 88-88¼, July 85¼-⅜, corn ½ to 1 cent advanced, and oats ⅛-½ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stock prices displayed a firm tone and quotations were generally higher although slightly off from the best of the day at the finish. Industrial securities advanced, especially rayon, tobacco, steels and the shipping groups. Rubbers moved upward following the Dunlop dividend announcement and home rails showed improvement. British funds, oils and mining issues, were active and German bonds gained about two points.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone and the industrial section was off slightly from Thursday's finals. Rentes finished 90 centimes lower to 60 up, and Royal Dutch gained 128 francs. Suez Canal lost 245 francs of yesterday's advance.

Liverpool: The cotton market reacted in sympathy with lower Bombay prices coupled with scattered liquidation and hedging, and final prices were off 4 to 5 points.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
May	.87	.88½	.87	.87¼	+.01⅛
July	.85⅛	.86	.84⅛	.85⅛	+.01⅛
Sept.	.85½	.86⅜	.85¼	.85⅝	+.00⅞
	Corn				
May	.59¼	.60¼	.58½	.60¼	+.00⅞
July	.61⅛	.62	.61⅛	.61¾	+.00⅝
Sept.	.62⅜	.62⅞	.62⅜	.62⅝	+.00½
	Oats				
May	.30½	.30⅝	.30	.30½	+.00⅛
July	.29¼	.29⅝	.29	.29½	+.00⅛
	Rye				
May	.68¼	.69½	.68	.69	+.00⅞
July	.63¾	.64⅝	.63¾	.64⅝	+.00⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	44	44	44	Mar14
52	36	Acme Sti (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	—½
10⅜	8¼	Adams Exp (.60g)	15	8¾	8¾	8½	— ⅜
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	20⅛	20	20	Mar15
23	19½	Addressog (1.60)	3	20⅛	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
58¼	46½	Air Reduction (1a)	29	53	48	49½	—3¼
1¼	1	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	
13⅜	9½	Alas Juneau(.80a)	23	9¾	9⅜	9½	
1⅝	1⅛	Alleghany Corp	18	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	12	Alleghany pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17⅛	9½	Alleghany pf$30ww	17	9	8	8	—1⅛
17¼	10	Alleghany pf$40ww	2	10	10	10	Mar17
17½	13¼	Alleghany pr pf	3	13⅛	13½	13⅛	Mar11
21¾	18½	Allegheny Steel	8	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	7	Allen Industries	5	7¼	7	7	Mar16
176½	154½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	10	160	154	154½	—5⅝
⅝	8	Allied Kid (1)	4	8	8	8	Mar17
14⅜	11	Allied Mills (2g)	12	11	10¼	10¼	—1¼
9⅜	6½	Allied Stres	54	6½	6⅛	6⅜	— ¼
53½	42	Allied St pf (5)	2	48⅛	48	48½	Mar16
51¾	38	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	43	45¾	43¼	44¼	—1½
15¼	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	12	11¾	11⅞	— ¾
3⅜	2	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	
24	14	Amal Leath pf	3	15	14⅜	14⅜	Mar16
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	10	64¼	64	64¼	—1¼
66	55	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	4	64½	63½	63½	—2½
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (½e)	5	13⅜	11¾	11¾	—1½
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe (1¼e)	14	32	29⅞	30¼	—3⅝
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	24	85¼	82½	82½	—3
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	2	164⅞	164	164⅞	Mar16
27½	19¼	Am Car&Fdy(¾g)	10	19¼	18¼	18½	— ¾
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	36	36	36	—5
17⅝	12½	Am Ch & Cab (½e)	24	13½	13	13¼	— ½
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
105¼	95	Am Chicle (4a)	2	102¾	101	101	—2½
8⅛	6	Am Colortype	6	7¾	6½	6½	Mar16
13¾	10½	Am Com Alco (½g)	9	11¼	11	11¼	— ¾
16¾	11½	Am Crystal 8 (¾e)	9	11½	11	11	— ½
4⅞	3½	Am Encaus Tiling	17	3¼	3	3¼	
6½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
4⅜	3	Am & Foreign Pow	38	3	3	3	— ⅛
19⅜	12	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15½	15½	15½	
25¼	16⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	6	19	18	18	—1½
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7¾	7½	7¾	— ½
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	3	Am Hide&Leather	19	3	2¾	3	
26	17½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	17	17	17	— ½
37¾	33⅞	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	35½	35	35	— ⅝
2½	1⅝	Am Ice	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	17	16½	16½	—1⅜
7⅞	5¾	Am International	6	6	5½	5½	— ⅜
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	29	18¼	16¼	16½	—1½
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	2	58	58	58	—3
14½	12¾	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	4	13½	12¾	12¾	— ¼
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	14	31½	30	30	—2
105¼	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Mar 9
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	53	4¾	4	4⅛	— ⅜
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	6	26½	25	25	—3
33	22	AmP&L$5pf(.93⅞k)	7	22½	22	22	—1
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	75	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	23	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	2	67½	67¼	67¼	—1⅝
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Mar17
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	2	10	10	10	— ⅜
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	93	46	42⅝	44	—2
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	3	125	123½	125	Mar16
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	51	51	51	Mar15
34¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (¾e)	41	24½	22½	23½	—1¾
11¾	8	Am Stores	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar15
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	6	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
117½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	—1¾
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1)	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ¾
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	35	128¼	126½	126¾	—2
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	6	64¾	63½	63½	—1½
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	11	66⅜	66	66	— ½
139⅝	138	Am Tob pf (6)	1	137¾	137¾	137¾	— ¼
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	11	5	5	5	— ⅛
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	44	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ½
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	79¼	79	79	Mar 8
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	11	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	8	31½	30¼	30¾	— ¾
8½	4	Am Zinc L&S	51	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
40	28½	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Mar17
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (¼e)	302	30¾	29	30	Yesterday
50	36	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Mar16
18	15¼	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	—1
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Mar 7
3¼	2¾	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar14
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	26	26	26	Mar16
100½	91½	Armour Del pf (7)	2	92	91½	91½	Mar16
6⅞	4⅞	Armour Ill	75	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
72	39⅝	Arm Ill pr pf	4	39¾	39¾	39¾	
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
39	29	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	9	29	27½	27½	—1¾
7½	6¼	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	5	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
8⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	14	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	30	Associates Inv (2)	1	30	30	30	Mar17
42	29½	Atch T&SF (2g)	57	30⅝	27⅜	28⅜	—1⅝
72	55	Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	54	50	50	—6
27⅜	18⅜	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	19	18¾	17	17½	—1½
7¾	5½	Atl G & W Indies	2	5½	5½	5½	— ½
14½	9	Atl G & W Ln pf	1	9½	9	9	— ½
24	20	Atl Refining (1)	22	21⅝	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	Mar14
9⅝	6¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	11	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40	39½	39½	— ½
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	3	44	43½	43½	— ½
7⅜	4¼	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Austin Nichols	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Aviation Corp	27	3¼	3	3	— ⅛

B

10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	75	8¾	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6	Balt & Ohio	79	6½	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
13¾	7⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	13	7½	6⅞	7	— ⅛
4	3	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	31	16⅛	15	15½	— ⅝
10½	7½	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	61	13¾	12⅞	13⅜	— ⅜
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig(.18¾e)	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¾
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¾
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103¾	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	103	103	103	Mar17
8¾	7¼	Belding-Hem (¼e)	14	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.37g)	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
14½	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	25	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19	16⅜	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	6	17⅜	17	17	— ½
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	31	31	31	—3
65⅞	50⅛	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	143	51	52¼	53⅛	—2⅛
15½	14½	Beth Stl 5½ pf (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅝
98½	89½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	8	90¼	89¼	89¼	—1
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	3	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
17⅞	12¼	Black & Decker	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
15¼	11¾	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	28	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅝
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	87	27½	26⅝	27	— ⅞
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	3	26½	26½	26½	Mar17
13⅞	11	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	11	11	11	Mar17
19⅝	17⅛	Borden Co (1.60)	16	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
28½	21½	Borg-Warner	51	22¾	21½	21⅝	—1⅜
4¾	2¾	Boston & Maine	10	2⅝	2½	2½	
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (½e)	3	18	18	18	Mar 8
10¼	7¼	Bridgeport Brass	14	7¾	7½	7½	— ½
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg	51	20⅝	18⅞	19½	—1¼
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (⅝e)	1	28	28	28	Mar16
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	8	32	30½	30½	—1½
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	8	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
9¾	6¼	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	12	6¼	5½	5½	— ¾
13⅜	8⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	23	9¼	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	8	25	25	25	—1½
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38	38	38	Mar 9
10	7½	Brunswk Balke(1g)	10	7½	7	7	— ⅛
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	21	7¾	7½	7⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Budd Mfg	48	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅜	Budd Wheel (.20g)	20	4	3½	3⅝	— ⅜
15	12⅝	Bullard Co (¼e)	6	16⅜	16	16	—1½
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	19	25¾	23¼	24	—2½
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	
20¼	16¼	Burr Ad Mach(.30e)	13	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
3½	2	Bush Terminal	7	2⅝	2	2	— ⅛
11	7	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	6⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	16	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	4	3¾	3	3	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅜	Byers (A M) Co	13	9	8½	8½	—1
19¾	15¼	Byron Jack (½e)	5	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅝
49¾	48	Calif Pack pf(3½)	1	48	48	48	Mar11
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
10¼	6¾	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	58	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	4	12½	12	12	—1
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	67	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ¾
8¼	5⅞	Canad Pacific	32	6⅝	5⅝	5½	— ⅝
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	33	33	33	— ½
7¼	4⅞	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18	15½	Carpenter Sti (.10e	2	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
4½	3½	Carriers & Gn (.05e)	10	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
97½	79	Case (J I) Co (6g)	18	81	77	78½	—2½
55½	39¼	Caterpil Trac (¾e)	36	40	38½	39	— ⅛
103	100½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Mar17
18⅞	14	Celanese Corp	21	14	13	13¾	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	18	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ½
28	23½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	25	25	25	— ½
4¼	3⅛	Cent Foundry	26	3½	3¼	3	— ⅛
11	9½	Cent R R N J	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅞	Cent Vio Sug (½g)	9	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
8¼	4	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4	4	4	Mar16
46½	35½	Cerro de Pas (1e)	29	36½	36	36¾	—1¼
8⅜	6	Certain-teed Prod	15	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
30½	25⅝	Champ P&P (¾e)	1	27	27	27	Mar18
13¾	7¼	Checker Cab	3	8	8	8½	Mar17
38½	30¼	Ches & Ohio (1¼e)	38	30⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅝
89	67¼	Ches & Oh pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Mar 8
48⅛	37⅛	Chic Corp (3)	3	36	34	36	—3½
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
3¾	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3¼	2	2	— ¾
1⅜	1	Chi & N West	5	1	1	1	
4⅜	2⅝	Chi & N West ot	3	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
1½	⅝	Chi Grt West	3	¾	⅝	¾	
5⅜	3	Chi Grt W pf	13	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
14	11	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅜	1	Chi M St P & P ot	18	1	1	1	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	15	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
32¾	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	*2	28	27½	27½	Mar16
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	17⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	8	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ¾
2⅜	1⅝	C R I & Pac 7% pf	6	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	9½	Chi Tell Cab (1½g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—1¼
16⅜	13⅜	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	14	14	14	— ½
6¾	3⅜	Childs Co	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
63¼	46⅜	Chrysler Corp	219	50½	47⅝	48¼	—1⅞
13½	10⅜	City Ice & Fuel(.60e)	*1	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	City Stores	8	2½	2½	2½	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18	18	18	— ½
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	4	20	19¾	19¾	—1½
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	10	36½	35½	35⅝	—1⅝
15½	12½	Cluett Peabody (1)	6	13⅜	12¼	12¼	—1⅜
135	112	Coca-Cola (½e)	9	117⅛	114	114	—6½
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Mar14
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	10	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ½
90½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	2	92	92	92	Mar16
27⅞	20½	Coll & Alk (½e)	3	20¼	20	20	—1½
20	13⅞	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
22¼	16	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ¾
21¼	16	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	2	16	16	16	Mar17
9¾	6⅞	Colum G&El (.45g)	88	7	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	71	71	71	Mar16
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	8	11¾	10½	10⅝	—1⅝
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	34	34	34	Mar 7
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	7	70	65¾	67	—2¾
38¾	31½	Comi Credit (4)	26	32½	31	31	—1⅞
95	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	95	94½	95	Mar 8
44¾	36	Comi Invest Tr (4)	23	36½	35	35½	—1
99	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	97½	97¼	97¼	—1¾
10	7⅜	Comi Solvents (.80)	25	7½	7	7	— ½
2	1⅜	Comwith & South	99	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ¼
42¼	30	Com&South pf(1½k)	1	33	33	33	—1½
27⅜	22¾	Comwith Ed (1¼)	12	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
7½	6	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	
24½	19½	Congoleum-N (½e)	8	19¼	18	18	—1½
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	9	15⅝	14⅜	15	— ⅝
8	6½	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	7	7	7	Mar16
101½	90	Consol Edison (½e)	82	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅛
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	1	92	92	92	
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	3	5¾	5½	5¾	
5¾	4	Consol Laundries	7	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	21	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
101½	101⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101½	101¼	101⅛	Feb 21
7½	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	— ½
½	⅜	Consol Textile	41	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3	Consol'n Coal	5	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
22	13	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	Mar17
86½	63⅜	Consum Pw pf (4½)	*2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅝	12⅜	Container Cp (1.30)	20	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅝
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	19	12⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—1
2⅜	1⅛	Cont Bak B	13	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	77½	77½	77½	—2
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	11	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ¾
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	110	110	110	+ ½
9⅝	7¼	Cont Diam Fib	11	7½	7	7	— ¼
32	27½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	12	27½	26	27	—1
1¾	1½	Cont Motors	14	1½	1½	1½	
34⅜	27⅜	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	54	28	26½	26¾	—1¼
16½	12½	Cont Steel	3	12½	12	12

Commerce and Finance

Czar to Run New York Stock Exchange in Drastic Changes

Business and Industry

Hanes Says Banks Need to Furnish Investment Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — John W. Hanes warned investment bankers that unless they find a way to supply money to keep America's economic machine running, the Government may take this job away from them.

Mr. Hanes is a new member of the Securities and Exchange Commission and spoke at the third annual Central States group conference of the Investment Bankers Association of America.

The furnishing of capital to industry is urgent, Mr. Hanes said, and continued by declaring that: "Maybe the answer lies in changes in existing machinery, maybe it lies in the addition of new governmental or semi-governmental agencies to assist banking and distributing organizations to do the job which really is theirs. If you cannot reach these solutions, then the Government, whatever the party in power, may have to impose them upon you, because a government cannot endure unless it can keep the national economy going."

Willing to Co-operate

Anyone in the Government does not want to see things go that far Mr. Hanes thinks. On the contrary, he said that he was confident if the investment bankers attempted to work out their problems the Government would work with them. He added that the SEC will not be adamant against changes in the existing laws and regulations if they are in the public interest.

"It seems to me that the investment banking mechanism is not now hitting on all cylinders," he said. "I know too well that the inactivity of the capital market is not all your fault, but it is time to study your own situation, to find out just what can be done under present conditions and where changes are required or new machinery necessary. Since the job cannot be left undone, and since the job is yours, it is up to you to start thinking of possible remedies.

"For your information I may say that, in view of the growing realization of the acuteness of the problem of reopening the capital markets and the need for speedy action, there have been some preliminary exchanges of views on machinery whereby the Government may co-operate with the investment banking fraternity in doing its job. There is a substantial body of informed opinion which seems to favor some sort of co-operative endeavor. As a matter of fact, one Senator recently proposed a bill aiming at some such co-operative machinery."

"Of my own knowledge, I can only speak about the Securities and Exchange Commission," he said. "I know that we will not be adamant against changes in the existing laws and regulations if they are not in the public interest. We will not hide ourselves behind red tape and rejoice over your difficulties from the Olympian heights of bureaucracy. On the contrary, we recognize the possibilities of changes, amendments and improvements, and we will work with you."

Says Bankers Failed

Mr. Hanes said that in the period 1935-1937, investment bankers failed in their task of procuring the flow of new capital into industry, but avoided new financing and restricted themselves almost entirely to refunding issues which were clearly salable, and which involved little or practically no risk. From July 1, 1935, through June 30, 1937, $9,400,000,000 of securities were registered with the SEC, of which about 70 per cent was for refunding purposes, he said the official records showed.

"The remaining 30 per cent was for new capital, but the commission's research has indicated that investment banking assistance was not available for many of these new money issues," he said, "and that there was a rather surprising inability to sell any or a substantial part of such issues registered by firms in the promotional stage.

"At least a partial cause for the lack of participation in new financing was our unwillingness or inability to take risks," he said. "There were, of course, a few outstanding cases where we did take real risks. . . . However, although these issues bulk large in our minds because of the substantial losses which were attached to some of them, they were only an insignificant part of the total financing of the period.

"Risk-taking has also been restricted as a result of governmental influences. I see no reason to close my eyes to that fact, especially as it concerns the operation of our present tax system. You cannot afford to sit and wait for changes, ascribing all your difficulties to regulation or taxation, or to both of them. Inaction may mean that you will write investment banking off the books—and that course neither you, I am sure, nor anyone whom I know in Washington would welcome."

Warns Bankers

© International

John W. Hanes
New Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Freight Carloadings Up 0.7 P. C. in Week; 25.2 P. C. Below '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 556,664 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended March 12.

This was an increase of 3,748 cars, or 0.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 187,835, or 25.2 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 317,052 or 36.3 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr. over Last week	Incr. over A year ago
Miscellaneous freight	216,922	5,594	†90,766
Less-than-carlot merchandise	150,669	†829	†19,148
Coal	105,274	†1,459	†61,612
Grain and grain products	31,429	†1,610	3,042
Livestock	10,994	257	†533
Forest products	27,607	675	†11,055
Ore	8,682	1,877	†1,446
Coke	5,127	†757	†6,717

†Decrease.

Int'l Nickel, Canada, Earns $3.31 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., reported a net profit of $50,299,623 for 1937, equal to $3.31 a share of common stock outstanding after dividend requirements on the preferred.

This compares with $36,865,526 or $2.39 a share in 1936.

Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president of the company, said sales of nickel last year exceeded those of 1936 by 23 per cent.

"While the immediate outlook is uncertain," Stanley said in his report to stockholders, "there are indications of improvement."

Capital expenditures of around $14,000,000, Stanley said, are contemplated for 1938—$10,700,000 for Canada, $1,100,000 for Great Britain, $400,000 for the United States, and $1,500,000 for further development of the Petsamon concession in Finland. Expenditures for additions and betterments throughout all of the company's plants in 1937 amounted to $7,924,204, of which nearly $5,000,000 was spent in Canada and $1,000,000 each in Britain, United States and Finland.

"The improvements planned are not, with the exception of the development of Finland, directed primarily toward increased production but are designed to effect economies throughout all of your company's plants in an endeavor to offset higher wages, shortened working hours and also taxes and other changes which are beyond the control of your management," Mr. Stanley said.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 196

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 2, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 11, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER
Treasurer

Boston, March 15, 1938

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4341
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.

Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

Boston Fund INC.

Massachusetts Investors Trust

A prospectus with respect to shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group, will be furnished on request.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
NEW YORK JERSEY CITY CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

New Constitution Adopted by The Stock Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange adopted a drastically revised constitution which provides for far-reaching changes in administrative policy including the appointment of a salaried president with almost dictatorial powers.

The action culminated a long standing agitation for reform in security market practices which came in the wake of the senatorial Wall Street investigation several years ago.

Pressure for changes became more pronounced with the advent of the Security & Exchange Commission three years ago and with the development of dissension in the stock exchange membership in which the the so-called "old guard" elements locked horns with a group said to favor sweeping internal reforms.

Record Vote

The rewritten constitution was accepted by members by a vote of record proportions recorded during the past two weeks. Of the 1,375 registered members 1,013 cast their ballots in favor of the reorganization plan. Exchange spokesmen said it was the heaviest vote recorded in the institution's history.

Under the new setup the exchange will discard methods of management which endured for half a century or more and apply instead a system of administration long sponsored by a considerable faction in the membership and by some outside critics.

Provision is made for a new governing committee of 32 members to supplant the present committee of 50. The new body will have 12 nonmembers of the exchange and some representatives of the public. The present governing committee is composed entirely of members. Also a part of the reorganization will be a reduction in the number of standing committees from 17 to 7.

Basis for the new constitution was the report of an outside committee headed by Carle C. Conway, industrialist, which was requested by the exchange to consider a plan of reorganization. The committee started its deliberations in December and filed its recommendations with the exchange on Jan. 8.

General Adoption

These were accepted in Wall Street as in line with ideas of many of the critics within the exchange and also in harmony with beliefs entertained in Securities & Exchange Commission circles.

It was recalled the SEC chairman, William O. Douglas, had publicly spoken of the desirability of exchange reforms and touched on the subject of a salaried full time president. His suggestion was that an independent executive free of exchange ties might serve the institution better than a member. Since its formation 146 years ago the exchange has had a succession of member presidents who served without compensation.

An exchange nominating committee this week and next is receiving suggestions from members for candidates for the new smaller governing committee. Nominees for the committee will be voted upon at the election May 9.

One of the first tasks of the new committee, and probably its most important will be selection of the new paid president of the exchange, who upon his election will also become a member of that committee.

In the cards also is the choosing from the exchange membership of a chairman of the governing committee, newly created post.

Changes Now Effective

Changes in the constitution authorizing naming of the new smaller governing committee become effective immediately. The general body of amendments involving administrative changes will become effective eight days after the annual election.

Charles R. Gay, exchange circles pointed out, will go down in exchange annals as the last honorary president of the exchange, provided, of course, the future brings no reversion to the old order.

Mr. Gay, completing his third one-year term as titular head of the organization, succeeded Richard Whitney who served five consecutive terms. Last week the exchange suspended the firm headed by Mr. Whitney, which bore his name, and thereby gave Wall Street one of its most sensational happenings in many years. The suspension was based on insolvency and "conduct apparently contrary to just and equitable principles of trade." Mr. Whitney was subsequently indicted for grand larceny for having appropriated to his own use securities belonging to others.

The New York Curb Exchange indicated it was considering reorganization, perhaps patterned after the stock exchange plan, through announcement of a committee of members to study the subject.

The committee is headed by William S. Muller, a curb vice-president.

3 Brokers Plead Innocent To Grand Larceny Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—Accused of stealing $165,000 in customers' securities, three members of Campagnoli & Co., an over-the-counter securities firm, pleaded innocent through an attorney to charges of grand larceny and provided bail of $5,000 each.

Arrest of the trio followed a grand jury indictment containing 28 counts. Assistant Attorney General Edward T. Kelley said the total amount involved would reach $300,000 and affect about 40 customers.

The three were listed as Hugo J. Campagnoli, president and treasurer of the firm; Joseph B. Schubert, secretary, both of New York, and William H. Ferris, vice-president, of Darien, Conn.

The firm dealt largely in unlisted securities, it was said, and had no exchange or curb memberships.

The indictment accuses the men of hypothecating customers' securities or using them as collateral for loans.

Earnings of 1,131 Companies Rise Only 1.5 P. C. in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fairly definite conclusions as to corporate earnings for 1937 have been deducted by Standard Statistics through annual reports that have been sent in by a large number of companies.

An important factor in holding down gains for the year, after substantial (although progressively decreasing) improvement in the first three quarters was the necessity for heavy year-end inventory write-downs as a result of the abrupt break in commodity prices. Fourth quarter earnings, as measured by the Standard Statistics Company quarterly index, were almost 30 per cent below year earlier levels.

In the case of tires, food products, household furnishings, meat-packing, metal fabricating, and textiles, especially, stable or increased earnings would have been shown, instead of the sharp declines actually experienced, except for inventory price declines. Labor difficulties earlier in the year were also important in many cases, notably the automotive industry, both because of strike expenses and because of the higher costs resulting from wage increases.

As the accompanying tabulation by the Standard Service Co. shows, a list of 1,131 companies reported a net increase of only 1.5 per cent in profits for the year, while almost 900 industrial companies showed a gain of only 7.9 per cent:

No. of Cos.	Industry	Net Income 000 Omitted 1937	1936	P. C. Chg.
25	Advertising, printing and pub	$17,584	$16,592	+ 6.0
14	Aircraft	1,979	1,830	+ 8.1
9	Automobiles and trucks	59,574	77,477	— 23.1
47	Auto parts	52,086	50,778	+ 2.6
15	Auto tires	27,055	41,188	— 34.4
29	Beverages	62,865	53,915	+ 16.7
67	Building equipment and supplies	71,785	65,682	+ 9.3
22	Chemicals	129,929	127,636	+ 1.8
9	Coal	2,268	4,085	— 44.2
7	Containers	41,826	42,673	— 2.0
39	Electrical equipment and radio	112,470	88,154	+ 27.5
19	Finance companies	59,724	55,211	+ 8.2
39	Food products	66,950	86,198	— 22.3
11	Household furnishings	13,919	15,968	— 12.8
17	Leather and shoes	13,970	17,477	— 20.1
85	Machinery	128,535	102,173	+ 25.8
22	Meat packing and stock yards	16,594	25,264	— 34.3
15	Medicines	34,579	36,117	— 4.3
10	Metal fabricators	7,531	9,525	— 20.8
13	Metals (gold and silver)	29,951	28,187	+ 6.3
13	Metals (non-ferrous)	56,546	40,592	+ 39.5
40	Miscellaneous	22,430	21,761	+ 3.1
6	Motion pictures and theaters	25,931	16,498	+ 57.3
11	Office equipment	25,132	21,326	+ 17.9
27	Oil products and refining	46,397	46,382	+ 37.1
33	Paper	27,006	19,287	+ 40.1
18	Rail equipment	28,592	14,275	+100.3
60	Retail trade	110,143	120,789	— 8.8
7	Shipping	1,434	4,450	— 67.8
5	Soaps, vegetable oils, etc	8,964	8,830	+ 1.5
45	Steel and iron	211,004	138,490	+ 53.0
15	Sugar	18,052	17,207	+ 4.9
74	Textile and apparel	24,334	39,221	— 38.0
18	Tobacco	98,050	96,487	+ 1.6
886	Total industrial	1,675,889	1,553,705	+ 7.9
95	Railroads	79,231	163,674	— 51.6
150	Utilities	702,193	703,109	— 0.1
1131	Grand total	2,457,313	2,420,488	+ 1.5

California Federal Savings Loans in '37 Total $31,015,561

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Of the $307,278,000 loaned by Federal Savings and Loan Associations throughout the United States last year, $31,015,561, or 10.1 per cent of the loans, was accounted for by Federal associations in California, according to a report by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Home mortgage loans made by Federals in California comprised 95.2 per cent of the $32,571,954 total made within the Twelfth District, which includes Arizona, California, Nevada and Hawaii.

Of the California total, $16,790,792, or 53.6 per cent of the loans, was for construction of homes; $5,629,757, or 18.4 per cent, for purchase of homes, and $6,330,881 for refinancing.

Of the $665,000,000 loaned Federal associations since their organization, some $386,547,000 was for home purchase or construction, $187,074,000 to finance existing mortgages and $38,220,000 for repairs and reconditioning. Recently the proportion of loans granted for refinancing has been declining, indicating that home owners now are in a better financial condition.

Foresees Exchange Control Over Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continued flights of capital from France will make inevitable the establishment of exchange control over the franc, according to André Philip, professor of economics and finance at the University of Lyons, who is here for an American lecture tour.

Professor Philip, who is a French Socialist Deputy, predicted a short life for the present cabinet of Premier Leon Blum, and subsequent organization of a national union government. Imposition of foreign exchange control probably would be one of the first steps to be taken by a national government, he held.

Excess Reserves Off $10,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said excess reserve of the banks decreased $10,000,000 to $1,460,000,000 in the week ended March 16.

Twelve Federal Reserve Banks sold $21,000,000 of Treasury notes and bought an equal amount of Treasury bonds during the week.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $1,183,000,000, unchanged for the week.

Czech Trade Pact Envoys Expect Treaty Adoption

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Members of the Czechoslovakian trade treaty commission said before sailing early today they believed political disturbances in Central Europe probably would not affect adoption of a reciprocal trade pact with the United States.

Dr. Otta Coufal said he expected the Czechoslovakian National Assembly to adopt the trade treaty immediately despite the situation created by Germany's Austrian coup. The pact is provisionally effective April 16.

Other members of the commission sailing with Dr. Coufal on the Hamburg-American liner Hansa were Dr. Josef Janda and Dr. Adolf Antusch.

Stewart Warner Corp.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Stewart Warner Corporation reported a consolidated net profit of $1,844,176, equal to $1.48 a share, compared with $2,113,234 or $1.70 a share in 1936. Operations of the company are concentrated in the Chicago, Bridgeport, Conn., and Belleville, Ont., plants.

World Trade Slump Seen Induced by U. S. Industrial Relapse

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres declares that America's business relapse has induced an industrial downturn in the rest of the world.

"It has not yet developed to depression proportions abroad, but a decline is clearly under way," the economist said in the Cleveland Trust Co.'s monthly business bulletin.

United States business, he said, is suffering from "financial anemia—a deficiency in the flow of new business capital.

"The capitalistic system requires a continuous flow of new capital, and in our case the flow has become inadequate, and business stagnation has resulted.

"There are two main sources of new business capital. One consists of the internal savings of business. These are funds companies earn and plow back into their own operations in the form of replacements, additions, and betterments of plant and equipment.

"A second source is new capital raised by the sale of securities. This capital comes from the external savings of others. . . .

"Under present conditions internal savings are constricted because the Government has imposed heavy, progressive taxes on undistributed earnings of corporations. The volume of earnings has been reduced through sudden increases in wages, and amounts retained have been cut down by the new taxes.

"The flow of new capital raised by sale of securities has been reduced by rigorous new restrictions on issuing of new securities. The market for new securities has been restricted by increases in capital gains taxes and advanced surtaxes on the higher individual incomes. These restrictions have restrained capitalists from taking risks, and investors from being venturesome."

New York Stock Exchange Strikes 28 Foreign Securities From List

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The striking from the list of 28 foreign government and other foreign issues which have been suspended from dealings since May 16, 1936 because the issuers failed to register under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, is announced by the New York Stock Exchange committee on stock list.

There is little likelihood of registration, according to the committee.

Among the delisted issues are Bogota 8s of 1945, Republic of Bolivia 8s of 1947, 7s of 1958 and 7s of 1969, State of Bremen 7s of 1935, Department of Caldas 7½s of 1946, Department of Cauca Valley 7½s of 1946, City of Cordoba 7s of 1937, Department of Cundinamarca 6½s of 1959, Republic of El Salvador 8s of 1948, Electric Power Corporation 6½s of 1950 and 6½s of 1935, Gelsenkirchen Mining Corporation 6s of 1934, Municipality of Graz 8s of 1954, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½s of 1937, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 4s of 1960-90, Hansa Steamship Line 6s of 1939, Ilseder Steel Corporation 6s of 1948, Meridionale Slectric Company 7s of 1957, North German Lloyd 6s of 1957, 4-6s of 1947 and American shares; Province of Santa Fe 7s of 1942, Saxon Public Works, Inc. 7s of 1945 and 6½s of 1951, Toho Electric Power Company, Ltd., 7s of 1955, Department of Tolima 7s of 1947 and Unterelbe Power and Light Company 6s of 1953.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $97,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting members in New York City totaled $603,000,000. The week ended March 16 and the total represented a decrease of $97,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,136,000,000.

Newmont Mining Corp

NEW YORK—Newmont Mining Corporation, a mining development corporation, in 1937 earned net income of $2,867,841 after all expenses including exploration expense, provision for Federal income tax and other taxes, according to the directors' report being mailed to stockholders by Charles F. Ayer, president. This was equal to $5.39 per share on the 531,646 shares outstanding and compared with net income of $2,020,106, or $3.80 per share, for 1936.

U. S. Rubber Consumption Is Lower in February

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber in the United States in February amounted to 23,868 long tons, the rubber manufacturers association reported, compared with 29,429 in January and 51,887 in February, 1937.

Imports totaled 43,930 long tons in February, compared with 42,135 in January and 43,289 in February last year. Stocks on hand amounted to 288,883 long tons, compared with 269,073 the previous month and 195,080 the corresponding month last year.

Long tonnage afloat to the United States in February totaled 47,459 tons, compared with 57,356 the previous month and 53,538 in February, 1937.

Boulder Dam Earns $785,982 In First Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Power generation during the first year of commercial operation of Boulder Dam's hydroelectric plant earned $785,982, according to reports of retailers whose contracts to pay $361,000,000 in 50 years make the Colorado River project unique among the nation's largest dams.

The first year of commercial production ended officially last Oct. 9, although the primary or firm power was declared available only as recently as last June 1, thereby setting in force the contracts with the several public and private agencies.

Dam Costs Contracted

As explained by Chief Engineer E. F. Scattergood of the municipal Bureau of Power and Light, Boulder Dam is the only one of the several large dams which was begun only after responsible parties had signed contracts with the Federal Government to pay its cost. Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and the Tennessee Valley Authority program, he pointed out, are among the projects for which there was no written guarantee before commencement that power revenues would pay their cost.

The Boulder Canyon Project Act of 1928 set a limit of $165,000,000 to be spent, of which $70,600,000 is to be spent on the dam and reservoir, $38,200,000 on power development with the exception of machinery, $38,500,000 on the All-American Canal, and $17,700,000 for interest.

At the present rate of returns, the subscribers by 1987, or 50 years after the contracts become effective, will have paid to the Government the $361,000,000. Of this, the surplus $166,500,000 is to be divided: 62.5 per cent to the Federal Government and the rest equally between Arizona and Nevada, the states bordering the dam site.

Of the Government's surplus, $37,500,000 is to be used for retirement of $25,000,000 allocated to flood control with interest at 4 per cent. The rest will go into a fund to develop the Colorado River basin as prescribed by Congress.

The local Bureau of Power and Light was the first subscriber to take power and was the only one to report a full year of consumption. Until the contracts for primary power were invoked as of June 1, the bureau consumed $246,977.27 at the rate of ½ mill per kilowatt hour for secondary power. The secondary power was used because the Bureau of Reclamation did not declare the Lake Mead water head to be constant enough until the June 1 date.

Cities Use Power

Since June 1, the city has been using upwards of $113,000 a month at the 1.63-mill rate for primary power.

Glendale, Pasadena and Burbank began using their quotas on June 1 by way of the $30,000,000 Boulder transmission line built by the City of Los Angeles. Glendale lumped its consumption into a figure of 18,327,000 kwh up to Oct. 9, paying $24,335.25; Pasadena used 15,579,584 kwh of primary power costing $20,206.09 and 5,581,481 kwh of secondary costing $2,790.74; Burbank used $6,081.24 of primary power, and the Nevada-California Electric Corporation used $32,724.66 in firm energy and $480.97 in secondary power.

Boulder's capacity of 4,330,000,000 kwh annually is expected to be reached by 1940, by which time $17,000,000 in generating equipment will have been installed by the subscribers who will pay for this item separately and in proportion. Until capacity is available, a sliding scale is being followed so that during the first year of operation only 55 per cent of the individual contract quotas was required. Within four years, the entire quotas will have to be taken by the subscribers.

First payments have already been made by several of the eventual subscribers on the generating equipment at the dam and by the three suburban cities for their share of the cost of the Los Angeles-Boulder City transmission line.

Retail Trade Decline Moderate Since '37

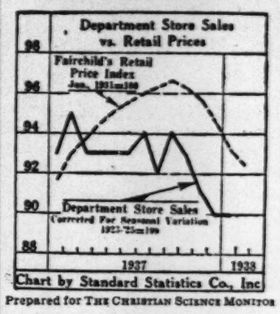

Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

With consumer purchasing power only gradually feeling the effect of sharply reduced industrial production, retail sales have continued to hold up comparatively well. Despite the fact that February last year marked the high point of the recovery movement, it is indicated that department store dollar sales last month were not more than 7 per cent below that level, following the 4 per cent drop shown in January. Variety and mail-order chains are believed to have experienced even smaller declines.

U. S. Railroads Seen Headed for Another Dispute Over Wages

CHICAGO (AP)—The American railroads and their 1,000,000 workers appeared headed toward another dispute over wages, this time in the form of a proposal by the carriers that employees take a pay cut such as they did in 1932.

The Association of American Railroads met here to consider decreases in wage rates and such other action as may be required to meet the critical financial situation which faces the railroads.

Executive officers of the 142 railroads in the association attended the session. In a statement authorized by J. J. Pelley, association president, no mention was made of the extent of the wage cut proposed. The depression reduction of 1932, later restored, was 10 per cent.

The statement said the freight rate increase of approximately five per cent recently granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission was "entirely inadequate" and that it was necessary for the carriers to "further reduce operating expenses."

In negotiations last summer and fall the 21 railroad unions won wage increases totaling approximately $135,000,000, and an official who asked that his name be withheld but who represented seven of the brotherhoods declared they would fight any reduction "with all the strength we have."

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed an offhand opinion today that a wage cut for railroad workers at this time would be inadvisable.

Asked what he thought about this question, under consideration by railroad management in Chicago today, the President told his press conference he had not given this angle of the railroad problem any consideration.

When asked whether he thought a cut in wages at this time would be advisable, he hesitated a moment and then replied that offhand he would say it was not.

In reply to other questions about his railroad rehabilitation conference yesterday, the President said the estimate of savings through consolidations by Chairman W. M. W. Splawn of the Interstate Commerce Commission—that 70 per cent would have to come from labor and 30 per cent otherwise — was based on physical mergers of the roads.

Engineering Awards Well Above 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday amounted to $53,284,000, compared with $80,524,000 the previous week and $34,569,000 the corresponding week of 1937, the Engineering News-Record reported.

A comparative table showed:

	Week ended Tuesday	Year ago
Private	$20,570,000	$17,925,000
State-municipal	26,810,000	11,304,000
Federal	5,904,000	5,340,000
Total	53,284,000	34,569,000

Public building construction for the week was at its highest point since July 23, 1936—due to school and state institutional building programs in many states.

Says Replacement Tire Sales Show Normal Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—It looks like Mr. Average Citizen, still driving his 1934 or 1935 model, will be the backbone of the tire industry in 1938.

P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, said sales in the replacement tire market are showing a normal trend with present indications pointing to a total volume for the year at least as large and probably larger than 1937.

On the other hand, sales of original equipment tires have been sharply curtailed, Mr. Litchfield said, by the "severe decline" in automobile production.

Total unit volume of tire sales this year, he added, would probably be considerably under 1937.

Coal Firm Asks Dismissal Of Reorganization Petition

SCRANTON, Pa., (AP)—The Hudson Coal Company asked the Federal court for the dismissal of a petition filed against it two weeks ago by six creditors for reorganization under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act.

The company challenged the statement of its assets and liabilities as set forth by the petitioners; declared it is able to meet its obligations as they mature, and denied the petitioners have a provable claim against the company.

World Industrial Production Drops For Fifth Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — World industrial production declined for the fifth consecutive month, according to a review of world economic conditions by the National Industrial Conference Board.

During January, continues the report, activity continued to decline in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. Activity, in general, remained depressed in Latin America. Production declined during December in the Scandinavian countries, Germany, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. France has not lost any further ground in recent months, but activity remains at a low level. The only important exceptions to the general downward trend are the Netherlands, Italy, and Poland, which reported increased activity.

British Employment

British unemployment figures showed a less than seasonal decrease from January 15 to February 15, the number of unemployed totaling 1,810,421. Compared with a year ago, however, there has been an increase of 238,000 unemployed.

Canadian business activity declined sharply to reach the lowest level since July, 1936. The severe drop in Canadian newsprint production was the most important factor in the decline.

The Conference Board's review shows that during the last quarter of 1937, the seasonably adjusted index of the gold value of world trade in 76 countries, stood at 45.6 per cent of the 1929 average, a loss of 4.2 per cent from the average for the third quarter. For the entire year, world trade advanced 24 per cent over 1936.

Food Prices Drop

World prices of foodstuffs and major raw materials declined for the sixth consecutive month, registering a loss of 3.9 per cent in January, which brought the combined index of nine internationally traded commodities to 65.9 per cent of the 1928 average. All commodities drifted lower except cotton, copper, and tea. Wheat suffered the most severe loss. In February and during the first week of March, the prices of most commodities either advanced slightly or held steady.

Wholesale prices continued to fall during January and February in the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, and Holland, but the rate of fall was much less severe than in previous months. Wholesale prices again advanced in Italy, France, Canada, and Japan.

Standard Brands Net in 1937 Equal To 73 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Standard Brands, Inc., consolidated net income for 1937, just reported, is equal to $9,865,358, after all charges, including Federal and foreign, state, municipal and other taxes with $2,290 surtax on undistributed profits. After dividends on preferred stocks applicable to 1937, the income is equal to 73 cents each on 12,648,108 shares outstanding.

For the year 1936 the consolidated net income amounted to $14,471,393 after adjusting the amount shown in the annual report for that year by $256,055 to conform to the practice adopted in 1937 of changing patent amortization against income. Earnings for 1936, after adjustments, were equal to $1.11 a common share.

As of Dec. 31, 1937, the balance sheet shows current assets of $46,826,587, including $18,119,127 cash, and current liabilities of $5,936,924. This is compared to current assets at the end of 1936 of $50,931,723, cash of $16,487,464 and current liabilities of $7,796,390. Inventories at the close of last year amounted to $22,903,295, compared to $27,149,140.

"Sales for the year showed an increase of about $7,541,000, or 6½ per cent, over sales of the previous year," Joseph Wilshire, chairman, and Thomas L. Smith, president, say in their letter to stockholders. "However, increased sales occurred mainly in products having relatively narrow profit margins and were accompanied by loss of sales volume in some other product. In combination with these sales changes, important factors acting to reduce earnings were increased selling costs, including advertising and wages; higher manufacturing costs, including materials and wages, and inventory write-downs at the close of the year."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT — Newly Equipped Tea Room; beautifully situated overlooking Root River next to Century Old Mill Site. One Mile from Racine, Wisconsin, on Highway 38; Attractive Features—Skating, dancing, canoeing, swimming. Address B. M. H. Ye Olde Mille, Route 2, Box 39, Racine, Wisconsin. Phone Jackson 1496.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church. Attractive rooms, all innerspring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT. COM. 7362.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PROFITABLE spare time work for women; old established company offers Monitor readers special opportunity for quick income and financial independence; take orders for Janalene Dresses, Lingerie, direct from factory to wearer; unusual values; advance styles; liberal commissions; chance to get own dresses free; sample outfit furnished; write fully. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 580, Indianapolis, Ind.

SEE PAGE 17

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
37 3⅜s '43-40 June	106.4	106	106
110 3⅛s '41	107.11	107.11	107.11
5 3⅛s '47-43	108.15	108.15	108.15
11 3⅛s '45-43	107.29	107.29	107.29
2 3s '46-44	107.22	107.22	107.22
2 2⅞s '47-45	104.6	104.6	104.6
25 2¾s '56-46	110.30	110.28	110.28
1 3s '48-46	105.18	105.18	105.18
51 3½s 49-46	106.14	106.7	106.7
1 4¼s '52-47	116.28	116.28	116.28
9 2¾s '51-48	102.10	102.8	102.10
135 2½s '48	101.11	101.6	101.6
56 3½s '52-49	106.7	106.2	106.2
161 2½s '53-49	100	99.28	99.29
55 2¾s '54-51	101.10	101.5	101.5
8 3s '55-51	104.10	104.1	104.1
60 2½s '60-55	102.9	102	102
10 2¾s '59-56	101.1	100.28	100.28

Home Owners' Loan

20 2¼s '44-42	101.26	101.26	101.26
2 3s '52-44	103.29	103.29	103.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	100	100	100
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	35¼	35½	35¼
1 Alleghany 5s '44	64	64	64
1 Alleghany 5s '49	53½	53½	53½
36 Alleghany 5s'50 st	30⅝	29	29
1 Alleghy Val 4s '42	104	104	104
51 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104½	104	104
42 Am & For P5s 2030	50½	49½	49½
22 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103⅜	103	103
1 Am Int 5½s '49	891	89½	89½
9 Am T&T 3½s'43	113¼	113¼	113¼
17 Am T&T 3¼s'66	101⅜	101½	101½
41 Am T & T 3¼s 61	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1 Am WW & E 6s 75	94½	94½	94½
15 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	105	104⅜	104⅜
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	32	32	32
6 Arm Del 4s 87	92	91¾	92
13 Arm Del 4s 55	92	91¾	92
33 AT&SF 4s 95	105	103½	103½
50 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90	90
4 AT&SF aj 1900-55	98	98	98
5 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	102	100½	100½
15 B&O rfg 6s 95	22⅜	21	21¼
5 B&O 1st 5s 48	46½	45¾	45¾
5 B&O rfg 5s 95	21	20	20
15 B&O 5s 96 P	20	19	20
18 B&O 5s 2000 D	19¾	19¾	19
61 B&O cv 4½s 60	16½	16	16½
11 B&O 4s 48	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛
1 B&O 5s SW 50	30	30	30
14 Bell Tel 5s 48 B	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
9 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102⅜	102	102
25 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	94½	94¼	94½
78 Beth Stl 3½s '52	87¾	86½	86¾
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	29¾	29½	29¾
8 Boston&Me 5s 33	29½	29½	29½
2 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	8½	7⅝	7⅝
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	104⅜	104½	104½
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	47	46½	46½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	100	100	100
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	100	100	100
4 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	88	87¾	87¾
11 Buf R&P 4½s'57	22½	21⅞	22⅛
1 Bush Term 5s'55	37	37	37
1 Can Nat Ry 5s'70	116	116	116
25 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	115⅜	115	115
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅛	114	114⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	111¼	111	111
1 Can Pac 5s'44	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛
1 Can Pac 5s'54	95	95	95
14 Can Pac 4½s'46	91⅝	90½	90½
6 Can Pac 4½s'60	88¼	86¾	88¼
7 Can Pas 4s perp	76	74	74
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s'48	20	20	20
2 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	5	5	5
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11 Cen RR&B 5s'51	95½	94¾	95¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
15 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	105	105	105
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	69¾	67	67
8 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	24	24	24
5 Certain-teed 5½s'48	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
10 Champn P&F 4¾'50	101½	101½	101½
9 C&O 4½s'92	117	117	117
1 C & O 3½s'96 D	93	93	93
3 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	92	92	92
13 C&O 1st 4½'93 B&A	112	112	112
1 Chi & Alton 3s'49	17	17	17
24 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	97½	96⅞	97⅛
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	89½	89½	89½
47 CB&Q gen 4s'58	98½	98¼	98¼
24 CB&Q 4s 1949	100⅝	100	100⅜
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97	96½	96½
17 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	11¼	11	11¼
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16¼	16¼
52 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¼	9	9
172 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	3	3⅛
2 CM&SP 4¾s'89	26¾	26½	26½
1 CM&SP 4½s'89C	27¼	27¼	27¼
3 CM&SP 4½s'89E	26	26	26
9 CM&SP gen 4s'89	27	26	26
1 Chi&NW 4½s '35	17	17	17
13 Chi NW rfg 5s 2037	8¼	8	8
50 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4½	4⅝
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	47	47	47
8 CRI&P 4½s '52Act	6	5½	5½
1 CRI&P4s'88	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
20 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	6¾	6⅝	6¾
15 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6	6	6
5 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	43	43	43

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107½	107½	107½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	105½	104½	104½
10 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
11 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	87	86	86
4 Childs Co 5s '43	60	60	60
8 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	104½	104¼	104¼
2 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	99½	99	99
10 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
4 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	111	111	111
8 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	132½	131¼	132½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	73¼	73	73
11 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72	71	72
21 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	93⅞	93½	93⅞
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91½	90	90½
4 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	98	97¼	97¼
41 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	101¼	101	101
10 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	104	103¾	103¾
8 Comwith Ed 4s '81	108	108	108
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	45½	45½	45½
1 Con Edis 2¼s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	101½	101½	101½
5 Con Gas NY 4½s 51	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
29 Con Oil 3½s '51	99½	99	99
26 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103⅞	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
11 Consum Pow 3s '66	100⅛	100	100
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34	34	34
5 Cuba RR 5s '52	42½	42	42
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107½	107½
2 D & C 4½s'53 '36	11	11	11
3 D & RG 4s '36	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
3 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
13 D Moine&Ft D '35 ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Det Ed 5s '52	108½	108½	108½
10 Det Ed 4s '65	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Duluth SC&A 5s '37	20½	20	20
18 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	108	108	108
27 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	100¾	100	100
35 Erie rfg 5s '67	12¾	12½	12½
13 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¾	12⅛	12⅛
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	20	20
14 Erie cv 4s '53 A	15¾	15⅛	15⅛
3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
23 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	4½	4½
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	90	90	90
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103	103	103
2 Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	103	102¾	102¾
17 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	46	44¾	44¾
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	92¾	92¼	92¾
6 Goodrich 6s '45	88⅛	88	88
22 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104¼	104¼
30 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94½	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79½	79½	79½
10 Gt Nor 4½s'46 E	104½	104	104
136 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	92¾	88⅛	88⅛
25 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	86	84⅛	85
30 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	71	71	71
3 G Bay & W deb B	9	9	9
5 Hous Oil 5½s&5½s'40	100¼	100	100
22 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	20⅜	20½	20½
3 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46	46
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18½	18¼	18¼
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	101¼	108	108
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	38¾	38¾	38¾
18 Ill Cen 4½s '66	31⅝	30	30
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	47	47	47
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s '53A	33½	33½	33½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Ind & Lou 4s '56	13	13	13
3 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105⅞	105¾	105¾
12 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54¾	53½	53¾
5 Interlake Iron 4s '47	76½	76	76
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16	15	15
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 4s '52	15	15	15
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	61	57¾	57¾
5 Int Her Mar 6s '41	43½	43½	43½
18 Int Paper 6s '55	72½	72	72
2 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	89¾	89½	89½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	79	79	79
27 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	79⅛	78	78
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	50½	49	49
22 Int T&T 5s '55	55	53	53½
1 JamesRClen 4s '59	60	60	60
4 JonesdLaugStl4½s '61	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	22½	22½	22½
26 K C South 5s '50	57½	55	55
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105	105	105
1 Koppers Co 4s '61	103	103	103
14 Kresge Found 4s '45	99¾	99½	99½
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58	57½	57½
4 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	29	29
10 Leh & N Eng 4s '65 A	92½	92	92
3 Leh C & N 4½s '54 B	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Leh C & N 4½s '54 C	56½	56½	56½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	94	94	94
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	25	25	25
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21¾	21	21¾
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18½	17½	17¾
8 Leh Val 5s 2003	18¼	17	17¾
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
49 Liggit Can 4½s '47	105¼	105	105¼
2 Loew's 3½s '46	98	98	98
3 Long Isl gen 4s '38	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	82½	82½	82½
12 Long Isl rfg 4s ser st	84	84	84
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127½	127½	127½
12 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	69	68	68
28 St J&G Isl 4s '47 A	86½	85	85
5 StLIM&S4s&RG'33	52	52	52
1 StLRM&PBC 5s '55	65	65	65
2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9½	9½	9½
87 St L S F 4½s'68 '78	9½	9	9
8 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	8½	8	8½
3 St L SF 4½s'78 ct	9	8½	8½
1 St L SW 5s '52	15½	15½	15½
6 St L SW rfg 5s '90	11½	11¼	11¼
5 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60	60	60
2 St L SW 2d 4s '89	32	32	32

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99¼	99½	99¼
2 MilSparta&NW 4s47	16½	16½	16½
8 MSP&SSM 5½s '49	3	3	3
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10¼	10	10¼
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	36½	35½	35½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15¼	15	15¼
1 M-K-Tyx 4s '62 B	34	34	34
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	19	19
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5	5
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	93½	93	93
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91	91	91
17 Mor&Essex3½s2000	61	61	61
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100¼	100	100
21 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	-04¾	104¾
5 NaRyMex 4½s57asd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 NtRRMex4½s26asd	2½	2½	2½
3 NEng T&T 5½s61B	121⅝	121⅝	122⅜
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	24½	24½	24½
12 N O Pu Sv 's '52A	92¼	91½	91½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	91¾	91½	91½
14 NO Texa&M 5½s'54	20½	28¾	28¾
1 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	29¾	29¾	29¾
3 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s '65	107½	107	107½
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	52½	52½
20 NYC 4½s2013 A	48	47	47¼
7 NYC cn 4s '98	59	58½	58½
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	47¼	47	47½
3 NYC&HR 4s 42	84¾	84¼	84¼
28 NYC&HR 23½s '97	85¼	84⅝	84⅝
15 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	60	60	60
12 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	40¼	39	39
31 NYCh&StL4½s'78	39¼	34½	34½
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	103	103	103
4 NY Dock Co 5s '38	48	48	48
8 NY Edis 3¼s '66	104	104	104
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18	17¼	17¼
1 NYNH&H cv 4½s '67	18	18	18
4 NYNH&H 4s '57	8¼	8¼	8¼
18 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	7¾	7	7
2 NYO&W gen 4s '55	6	6	6
3 NY Steam 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 NYS&W gen 5s '40	7½	7½	7½
1 NYS&W rfg 5s '37	9½	9½	9½
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	106	106	106
8 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	4¾	4¾	4¾
5 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	13¾	13	13
16 Norf & W 4s '96	115¾	115½	115½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102	102	102
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103	103
12 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	101	101	101
10 Nor Am Lt&P 5s '59 C	103¼	104	104
32 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66¾	64	64
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57½	57½	57½
38 Nor Pac 4s '97	53⅞	52	52½
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	50½	50¼	50½
16 Ohio Ed 4s '65	103¾	103	103
20 Ohio Ed 4s '87	102	102	102
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97½	96½	96¾
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '48	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	107	107	107
16 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	100	99½	99½
1 Otis Elev 4½s '52	31⅝	30	30
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102	101¾	101¾
14 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105¾	105	105
21 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	109	108½	108½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
2 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Para Pict 3¼s'47	68½	68½	68½
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	82¼	82	82
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	103	103	103
97 Penn P&L 4½s '81	95¾	95	95
10 Pen Cn 3½s'41 B	102⅛	102	102
14 Penn RR gen 5s '68	101¾	101⅛	101¾
1 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	115½	115½	115½
19 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	95¾	94½	94½
11 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	79	78	78
8 Penn RR gen 4¼s'81	89	86	86
2 Penn RR 4¼s '84 E	88	88	88
1 Penn RR 4s '48	110	110	110
1 Penn RR 3¾s '70	82	82	82
1 Peo Gl&C Cl'l 5s47	110	110	110
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s 40	50	50	50
8 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 Pere Marq 5s56	66	66	66
4 Pere Mar 4½s'80	55½	55½	55½
7 Phelps Dodge3½s52	106⅛	106	106
9 Phil Bal &Wash5s'74	112½	112½	112½
2 Phila Co 5s 67	83	82½	82½
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
12 Phil Read C&I 5s 42	4¼	4¼	4¼
9 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	14¾	14¼	14¾
8 Philipsnire Ry 4s 37	14	13¾	13¾
1 PCC&StL 5s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pitt Cn&Ch2B4½s'42	87½	87½	87½
1 Pitt&WVa4½s 60	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	50½	50¼	50½
12 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	10¾	10½	10½
2 Radio Keith 6s 41	62¼	62¼	62¼
11 Readg 4s 97	74⅛	73½	73½
5 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	95⅜	95¼	95¼
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	79⅝	79⅛	79¼
54 Republic Steel 4½s'56	81½	81	81
2 Revere Con&B4½s56	99	99	99
6 Richfield Oil 4s 52	92¼	90	90
25 St J&G Isl 4s '47 A	86	85	85
5 StLIM&S4s&RG'33	52	52	52
1 StLRM&PBC 5s '55	65	65	65
2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9½	9½	9½
87 St L S F 4½s'68 '78	9½	9	9
8 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	8½	8	8½
3 St L SF 4½s'78 ct	9	8½	8½
1 St L SW 5s '52	15½	15½	15½
6 St L SW rfg 5s '90	11½	11¼	11¼
5 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60	60	60
2 St L SW 2d 4s '89	32	32	32

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¼	6½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	9	9	9	Mar 5
68	63	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	Mar 2
78	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	79	79	79	+1
86	47½	Corn Exchange (3)	220	47⅜	46	46	—1½
13½	6⅜	Cuba R R pf	60	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
87	69	Cub-Am S pf (18g)	20	68	67	67	—2
52⅝	48⅛	Cushman7%pf(3½g)	20	52	52	52	Mar 4
22¾	19	Cushman $8 pf	20	22¾	22¾	22¾	Mar 1
107	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½g)	10	106	106	106	Mar16
4⅞	3¾	Det & Mackinac	60	4	4	4	Mar17
		Det & Mac pf	60	13	13	13	Dec 3
39¼	29	Devoe & Ray A (3)	70	30	29¾	29¾	—½
34	30	Dixie-Vort A (2½)	20	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
115	113	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	113	113	113	Feb 4
116½	111¾	Dug Light 1 pf (5)	20	115¼	115¼	115¼	Mar16
165½	157	East Kodak pf (6)	30	165	165	165	Mar10
106½	103	Endicott-Jn pf (5)	30	102¾	102¾	102¾	—1
		Erie & Pitts (3½)	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
2	½	Fairbanks Co	670	1	1	1	
11¼	5½	Fairbanks Co pf	280	5½	4	4½	—1½
75½	71¾	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	10	71¼	71¼	71¼	Mar14
		Filene's Sons (1.70g)	10	20	20	20	Dec 29
96	89	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	93½	93½	93½	—1½
65	56	Foster Wheeler pf	10	57	57	57	—2
40⅛	38	Franklin Simon pf	20	38	38	38	Mar11
107	102¾	Freeport Sul pf (6)	110	103½	102¾	103½	Feb 28
16¾	12⅞	Gamewell Co	50	12	11¾	12	—1½
90	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	87½	87½	87½	Mar12
123	118	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	123	123	123	Mar11
120½	110¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	116½	116½	116½	— ½
30	30	Gen G&Ecv pf(1½g)	10	30	30	30	Feb 3
122	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	122	122	122	Mar 8
106	102	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Mar 3
90	87	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	20	90	90	90	Jan 28
28¾	19½	Gen Steel Cast pf	280	21	18¾	19	—2¼
80	70	Gold&StockTel(6)	20	70½	70	70	Mar11
55	53¾	Goth Silk Hos pf(7)	50	55	55	55	Feb 21
127½	125	Gt West Sug pf (7)	40	126¾	126¾	126¾	Mar 9
40	40	Green B & W (7½g)	30	40	40	40	Jan 21
45	45	Green Cananea (3a)	10	45	45	45	Feb 16
28	17¾	Guantan Sugar pf	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	Mar11
34	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20	34	34	34	Mar11
100	95	Hamil Wat pf (6)	30	98	98	98	Mar10
95½	92	Hanna (MA)85pf(5)	30	92	92	92	Mar15
126½	123½	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	125¼	125¼	125¼	—1¾
57	51	Hat Corp pf (6½)	30	55	55	55	
153½	140	Helme (GW) pf(7)	10	148	148	148	Mar15
130	126¾	Hercules Pow pf(6)	50	130	130	130	
100½	98	Holland Fur pf (5)	60	100	100	100	+1¼
102	102	Holly Sug pf (7)	10	102	102	102	Mar16
38	29	Ill Central LL (4)	40	29	29	29	— ½
138	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	136½	136½	136½	Mar16
95	83	Interch Corp pf (6)	20	84	84	84	—1
6	3¼	Int Ry Centl Am	350	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
48½	31½	Int Rl C A pf(1¾kt)	290	34	32	32	—3
68¼	61	Int Silver pf (2k)	30	61	61	61	Mar17
75	62	Int Dep Strs pf (7)	20	65¼	65¼	65¼	—3½
117	116¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jan 19
125½	122	Johns-Manville pf	20	124½	124½	124½	
78	61	Jns&L Sti pf	80	59½	57½	57½	—1½
118¼	118	Kan C Pow pf B(6)	10	118½	118½	118½	Mar14
		Keith-AO pf(10½g)	30	73	72	72	—1
87	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	85	85	85	Mar 9
16½	12	Kinney (GR) pf	10	14¼	14¼	14¼	Mar 5
16½	12	Kinney pr pf (1½g)	40	12	12	12	—2
18	12	Laclede Gas	100	13½	13⅜	13¾	—1¼
30	18	Laclede Gas pf	110	20	18	18	—1
102	95	Lehigh PC4%pf(4)	10	102	102	102	Feb 11
106	103	Loose-W B5%pf(5)	20	103	102½	102½	+ ¾
140½	129⅜	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	10	139	139	139	— ½
126	121⅜	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	126	126	126	Feb 28
9	7½	Manati Sug pf ct	10

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Lenci's
Featuring authentic copies of millinery by famous Paris designers—$10.00, $12.50
Also our regular fashionable line, $2.95—$10.00
1374 BEACON ST. COOLIDGE CORNER

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STETSONS
Here
$7.50 to $10.00

Harvard Cooperative Society
For Spring Cleaning
Mattress and Box Spring Remaking
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing—Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

Harvard Automobile Co.
1230 Mass. Ave.
Tro. 9460

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2500
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
- WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
- BURNETT'S VANILLA
- OLD DUTCH CLEANSER
- NORWEGIAN SARDINES

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 Bristle Street Kir. 1315

CONCORD

"No Mend" Silk Stockings
CHIFFON and SERVICE
$1.00 pair—3 pairs $2.89
The Stocking Which Gives Satisfaction
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
Main Street Tel. 371-W

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000
Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0507

The Atlantic Service Station
Friendly Service
TOM'S RIVER LUBRICATION $1.00
CARS WASHED 1.00
Free Parking Henry Norwell, Mgr.

GEISHECKER'S
NEW
SPRING WASHABLE DRESSES
Now on Display
577 High Stret, Dedham Phone 0819

ROSEN'S
We Are Headquarters for House Cleaning and Garden Supplies
ROSEN'S
Hardware, Paints, Sporting Goods
Tel. Ded. 2080 32 Milton Street
ROSEN'S

COMMUNITY BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
Dedham 0349 Mrs. Hodge, Prop.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED & WHITE
Red & White Pure Jellies
11½-ounce glass
2 for 37c
Flavors are
Grape, Currant, Crabapple and Mint

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

FITCHBURG COAL CO.
High Grade Coal, Coke and Fuel Oil
4 DAY STREET
Call 456 for Prompt Delivery

Evergreens and Shrubs
add to the beauty and value of your home. Order now for April and May planting. I will be glad to advise as to the proper selection and location.
GUY A. HUBBARD
520 MAIN STREET

EASTER CARDS
The loveliest you have ever seen.
Easter Favors, Place Cards, Tallies, Decorations, Easter Gifts.
RICE & CO.
P. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 Main St. *Stationers*

FRAMINGHAM

TYPEWRITERS
Important in the HOME for the Student or Business Man
BATES STATIONERY STORE
IRVING SQUARE

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

HAVERHILL

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

J. K. ATWOOD
146 WHITE STREET Phone 2000
Meats Groceries Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

MASSACHUSETTS

HINGHAM

DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Meat Prices Are Much Lower
We can help you to select many cuts of Choice Beef at very attractive prices.
S. S. PIERCE CO. GROCERIES
HING. 0091—0092

HOLYOKE

WILBUR COON SHOES
are designed to Fit All Five Points of the Foot—Not just the length and width. Come in and try a pair today. You'll notice the difference.
Napoleon Bail 168 High Street
SUPERIOR SHOE REPAIRING

Headquarters for
JAYSON, ARROW and FRUIT OF THE LOOM SHIRTS
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

LAWRENCE

Spring Sale of
COTTON DRESSES
Taper Coats—Zipper Coats — Wraparounds —Tailored Styles
$1.00
Cherry & Webb's
BASEMENT

Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
Methuen, Mass. Tel. 23310
Member F. T. D.
Gladden every day with Flowers

LEXINGTON

Try our
Haines Ce Brook Ice Cream
Bulk, Brick, Bulk Package—Golden Roll
Also Frozen Fancies
Delicious Colorful Desserts in Moulded Ice Cream on Order
"Ice Cream of the Better Kind"
THEATRE PHARMACY Inc.
1792 Massachusetts Avenue
Tel. Lex. 0064 Free Delivery

Bateman's
Now Sole Agents of Dainty Dot Hosiery 69c
Our stock is all the new reinforced foot and new shades only.
1785 Massachusetts Ave. Tel. Lex. 0223

Spring Dresses, Suits and Coats, Sweaters, Blouses and Skirts, Gloves, Bags, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Jewelry.
MISS MACLEAN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
1839 MASS. AVE. Opp. Arcade

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS, $17.75
Rebuilt vacuum cleaners — popular makes, fine condition, guaranteed for one year, $17.75.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator .. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST AND BEST STORE

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Sale of NEW
Spring Coats and Suits
$14 Friday and Saturday Only
Two-piece tailored suits, reefer suits and box coats and reefers

LYNN

Advance Sale of Custom Made Slip Covers—3-Piece Sets—Davenport and Two Chairs. Measured in your own home and tailored in our workrooms by EXPERTS.
3-PIECE SETS
Made from Dover Cloth—$24.80
3-PIECE SETS
Made from Atlas Chevron Stripes—$31.50
Goddard Bros.
Drapery Dept., 3rd Floor
MARKET STREET BREAKERS 3737

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

Important Announcement
FOR MEN
We Carry the Complete
Manhattan
Line of FURNISHINGS
- Manhattan Shirts
- Manhattan Pajamas
- Manhattan Sportswear
- Manhattan Handkerchiefs
- Manseo Underwear

Manhattan Furnishings are considered one of the outstanding lines in the United States. Their style designing and workmanship are unsurpassed.
Manhattans Are Moderately Priced
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE, UNION STREET

MALDEN

Enna Jetticks
Spring Styles Are Now Here
More Beautiful Than Ever
5.00 5.50 6.00
HIGGINS
102 PLEASANT STREET Malden 1487

New Dresses
Featured for Spring
at $1.98—$2.98—$3.98
THE JONES STORES
Malden Melrose

Malden Coal Company
15 Washington St. So.
Tel. 0494

COAL - COKE - GULF OILS

FLOWERS
for all occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE, Prop.
160 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0500

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107
Arlington 3858

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
27 Harvard Avenue West Medford

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—CHASES
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD, MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0649 Crystal 1680

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
Res.: 39 Winthrop Street Tel. 2447
Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE-0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Avenue Need. 0810—1618

New Spring Dresses
$7.95 $10.75 $13.50
Boleros and Jacket Types
Style with Quality at Popular Prices
McNeilly's Apparel Shop
THEATRE BUILDING PR. NEED. 0600

MASSACHUSETTS

NEEDHAM
(Continued)

The End of the Trail
"The kind of a shop that is kind to your purse."
Easter Cards
Now on Display
Books, Art Supplies, Gifts, Stationery School Supplies.
1096 Great Plain Ave. Need. 1014

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service

25 Chapel Street Needham, Mass.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

PARSON'S Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
TELEPHONE 5000

NEWBURYPORT

W. E. ATKINSON CO.
Coal—Coke—Oil
A fuel for every need
TEL. 4
NEWBURYPORT

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Meredith Beauty Studio
$7.50 Eugene Permanent for $6.50 until April 1
Shampoo, Finger Wave with Scientific Brushing, $1
Other Specials until April 1
392 CENTRE ST. NEW. NO. 1829

NEWTON CENTER

Madam Ruth Beauty Salon
"Famous for Its Shampoos"

A shop of rare charm and refinement, with only expert operators, specialists in all branches of beauty culture.
36 LANGLEY ROAD Centre Newton 0607

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New No. 4855

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

STAR MARKET CO.
- Rib Roast Prime Steer Beef, 23c and 27c
- Lamb Legs, Spring Lamb, 7 to 8 lb. average ..... 23c lb

A Fine Roast
304 WALNUT ST. NEW. N. 8400

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Consult
VIRGINIA ROSE
Interior Decorator
on Your Decorating Problems
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 WEST STREET

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
631 North St. Open Evenings
Dial 8255

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3133

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Bread and Baking Products
289 NORTH STREET

CRYSTAL LAKE FARM
Finest Ayrshire Milk and Cream
J. G. NORTH
Richmond

BLANCHE'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVING
Distinctive Haircutting
Miller Bldg. 166 North Street
Dial 2-4022

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M
8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST. GRANITE 0613

RAWSON'S MARKET
Now located at 620 HANCOCK ST.
We Carry a Full Line of
HATCHET BRAND and OAK HILL CANNED GOODS
HEAVY STEER BEEF—*Choice cuts*
FREE DELIVERY PRE. 1280

PILLOWS WASHED
and thoroughly sterilized. Safe, and they are more fluffy than new.
Special prices now
Old Colony Laundry
PRES. 5000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

J. S. KELLEY
The Careful Competent MOVER
Local and Long Distance
Furniture and Piano
Call PREsident 6607
108 MERRYMOUNT ROAD

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

PRUDENT THINKING
should urge your trial of the
Axberg Laundry Service
Authorized South Shore Representatives
BERKELEY LAUNDRY OF BOSTON
Granite 1856-M or 3619-M Quincy, Mass.

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT
and
FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3000

Thomas S. Burgin
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
585 Main Street Tel. Reading 1200

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Hookie's
Automotive Service
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

A New Reading Office
for
Fine Cleansing
Stoneham Dye House
537 Main Street Tel. Reading 1420

FIRST NATIONAL
BANK *of* READING
Equipped to handle all banking needs of this community
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SHARON

FLOWERS *POTTED PLANTS* WREATHS and RUSTIC BASKETS Made to Order
BEATRICE GARDENS
630 MAIN ST. SHARON, MASS.

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's
Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

A. G. Moore & Co.
Printers
39 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Service
With Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE SOM. 2730

SPRINGFIELD

advertisers phone 3-1817
For information regarding local and national
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINCHESTER
HAIRDRESSING PARLOR

The individual Beauty Shop. Latest creations—oil permanents.
829 State St., Spfd., Mass.
Madam Therieau, *Prop.*
TEL. 2-9613

THE CAMEO
Home Baked Foods
CANDY
Special 40c Luncheon each day.
183½ State St., near Maple

TAUNTON

Quality FURNITURE
Made to your special order, if you wish.
BOSTOCK
FURNITURE COMPANY
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass.
"YOUR STORE" Telephones 3421—3422

ROYAL
COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Special agents for Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 1300 Taunton, Mass.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ADAMS CREAMERY
Eggs, Butter and
Canned Goods
at Reasonable Prices
Tel.: WALTHAM 2937-M
745 Moody Street, Cor. Orange

SEARS MARCH VALUE DEMONSTRATION
Still in Progress
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
240 MOODY STREET WALTHAM 2425

WATERTOWN

DO YOU KNOW?
That you can buy a car from "Coombs Motor Co. in Watertown" on one of 3 finance plans, no money down, $10 down or one-third down? Why not investigate?
COOMBS MOTOR CO., Watertown
19 No. Beacon St., Watertown Mid. 7650
"Our cars make good or we do."

WELLESLEY

Greet this spring season with a Suit, Coat, Skirt or Tailored Dress made for you in our own work rooms.
LITVACK'S
for Cleaning or Tailoring Service Call Wellesley 1125 E or W
WELLESLEY 548 Washington St. WELLESLEY HILLS 19 Washington St.

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms
Deliveries in the Wellesleys, Newtons, also Weston, Waltham, Watertown and Belmont
Tel. WEL. 1456 for
Perfected Protected Quality

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing
• Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640
WEYMOUTH, MASS.

COBB & STONE CO.
INCORPORATED
HARDWARE—PAINTS
WALLPAPER
Your Business Is Appreciated
WEY. 0038 FOR DELIVERY

An outstanding assortment of
COTTON FROCKS
at the
Dorothy Ann
Specialty Shop
Washington Sq., Weymouth Landing

WORCESTER

Gladden Every Day With Flowers
SUNNYSIDE
GREEN HOUSES
2 Boxford St.
Dial 2-4667

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Including AUTOMOBILE
Both Stock and Mutual Companies
44 FRONT ST. DIAL 5-4341

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

Are You Interested?
New Spring Prints
Now Ready at
SLOCUM'S 476 MAIN STREET Second Floor
Worcester, Mass.

New Dresses
Attractive prints. Navy blue. Smart styles.
Misses sizes 14 to 20.
Women's sizes 38 to 48
$7.90
MUMMA'S
61 PLEASANT STREET—NEAR CHESTNUT

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CHANNEL ISLANDS—Board residence, every comfort; near sea and bus routes all parts. MRS. ROBINSON, 17 Hauteville, Guernsey.

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY. Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos., 600 ft. up.—Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 63/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

LONDON. "BEAUMONT," 17 PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

N. WALES, Llangollen—Board residence, conveniently situated; glorious scenery. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Hazeldene.

SOUTHSEA—Board, residence or bed and breakfast; close South Parade Pier; terms very moderate. Shelbourne House, St. Helens Park Crescent.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Children's holiday home or entire guardianship; near sea; beach hut; home life; careful supervision with own children. MRS LUKE, Ryelands, Chester Road, Branksome Park.

FLATS TO LET

BEDFORD—Well-furnished flat, 4 rooms and kitchenette, every comfort and convenience, "; attendance, moderate. MISS WALDEN, 39, Conduit Road.

BOURNEMOUTH, overlooking lovely Poole Harbour—Luxury Flats are available at Salterns Court; rents £125 p. a. inclusive; every up-to-date amenity; close to Tie-up for yachts. Managing Agents, Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth W.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FAIGNTON, Devon. — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on premises. Phone 57266. C. B. Stocker, 40 Hyde Road.

GIFTS

GIFTS for Easter and all occasions may be found in an exclusive atmosphere. GIFT SALON, 4 Love Lane, Pinner, Middx.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BRISTOL, 8—Eight-roomed house (suitable sharing) Kitchens, bathroom, garage; near Downs and Christian Science church; £850. MISS BUCK, 35 Upper Cranbrook Road.

TORQUAY, Devonshire—Beautifully situated detached bungalow residence commanding extensive sea views. Two reception rooms, three bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; central heating throughout; large garage; garden; price £2100, or reasonable offer. CARTER, Vaucluse, Wellswood Avenue, Torquay.

HOUSES TO LET

EASTER holidays in Sark, Channel Islands, England — The Bilou Bungalow to let furnished; accommodation for three persons; newly decorated and newly furnished; any period; ideal spot for rest or study. Terms, apply GEORGE CUMBER, 3 Rouge Huis Ave., Guernsey, Channel Islands.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET. Qualified service for ALL INSURANCES, competitive premiums motor, fire, etc. best offices and Lloyds. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, 6 Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1241.

LAND FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH — Overlooking Poole Harbour; important main road site for Flats; plans passed for 18. Price £1850 freehold. Ash & Company, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, P.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

European Local Classified (Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests, Terms 2½ gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Rd. 'Phone 420

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops, liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

POST VACANT

BIRMINGHAM — Young man or woman, strong, industrious, willing to be generally useful in house and assist care of young man. 36 Frederick Rd., Edgbaston.

POST WANTED

LADY, thirteen years' experience in accountants' office as bookkeeper-cashier, requires post in North East Kent, as bookkeeper or audit clerk; excellent references. Box W-999, BCM/CSM, London.

LATE District Manager in Oil Company requires any position of trust clerical or otherwise; considerable experience of catering. Write Towell, 4 Stanhope Gate, Park Lane, London.

ROOMS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Furnished suites, divan bed-sitting rooms with attendance; ideal winter home; excellent cooking; close to sea and shops. MRS. COLSON Hylton House, Pinecliff Ave.

BRIGHTON—First floor, 3 spacious rooms (unfurnished), bath; also third floor, 6 unfurnished rooms, bath, S-C. 1 gn. (each) weekly; central, quiet. Apply 59 Station Rd., Portslade, Sussex.

HOVE 3, SUSSEX. c/o 10, Salisbury Rd.—Spacious bed-sitting room, private house, with breakfast 30/-, sharing 45/- p. w.; central, quiet; 5 mins. sea; garden; also semi-basement flat, 3 rooms, kit.; garden level, own gas meters, bright and sunny, £38 p. a., unfurnished.

SEWING

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A Welcome for Jeff

A Story for Children

Miss Belinda opened her back door one Saturday afternoon to shake the dust mop, and saw that the triplets, who lived in the next house and looked just alike, were out in their yard in their new snow suits. Jeremy's suit was red. Joseph's suit was blue. James's suit was green. But in spite of their nice new suits the triplets were looking very sad.

"Are you sad because there is no snow to play in yet?" said Miss Belinda.

"Oh, no," said Jeremy. "We're sad because our friend Mr. Jones wanted to give us a dog."

"I should think that would make you glad, not sad," said Miss Belinda.

"It would," said Joseph, "but Mother says we can't keep him."

"Because he would have to have too much food to eat," said James.

"Oh, I see," said Miss Belinda. "What kind of a dog is he?"

"He's a collie dog," said Jeremy.

"With a white nose," said Joseph.

"His name is Jeff," said James.

Miss Belinda shook the dust mop some more and then said, "It's too cold for me to stand out here without my coat. Would you boys like to come in my house a minute? I've just thought of something."

So Jeremy, Joseph and James wiped their feet carefully on Miss Belinda's back door mat and followed her into the kitchen.

"You see," said she, "I should like to have a dog, to stay with me nights and Sundays. But I go downtown to my work all day long, except Saturday afternoon, and I shouldn't like to leave him alone. You see, I should have the food for him, but no one to feed him or to take him out for exercise."

"Maybe we could take care of him while you were away," said Jeremy.

"Could you perhaps take turns feeding him?" asked Miss Belinda.

"I could feed him for you on Mondays," said Jeremy.

"I could feed him on Tuesdays," said Joseph.

"And I could feed him on Wednesdays," said James.

"Then I would feed him again on Thursdays," said Jeremy.

"And I on Friday," said Joseph.

"And I on Saturday, until you came home from downtown," said James

"I would bring you his food every morning," said Miss Belinda, "and I suppose you could all take him out for his exercise, together."

"Oh, yes," said the triplets.

"He could stay at our house while you were downtown," Jeremy said. "Mother likes dogs"

"Do you suppose Mr. Jones would let me have him?" asked Miss Belinda.

"Bow-wow-wow!" said Jeff happily

"We'll go and ask him right now. He lives over on the next street," said Joseph.

The boys ran over to the next street and found Mr. Jones and Jeff at home. Jeff was very glad to see them. "That's a very good idea," said Mr. Jones, when they had told him all about it. "Would you like to take Jeff back with you now?"

"Oh, yes!" said Jeremy, Joseph and James.

"Bow-wow-wow!" said Jeff happily.

Travel Light

Ma man Ben, he's a red-cap, you know—
A hustlin' po'ter on de B an' O—
An' he say, "Mirandy, folks tote too much,
Wif boxes an' satchels an' pa'cels an' such,
Ob co'se, dat give us de tips, it's true,
But I'se jes' givin' dis tip to you:
If you wants to travel carefree an' right,
Den, honey, be she' dat you travels light."
An, I says, "Ben, it's like life, I see—
No excess baggage, an' you goes free:
No judgin', condemnin', no worry—dat's true—
Den you'll travel light . . . an' light hearted too!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

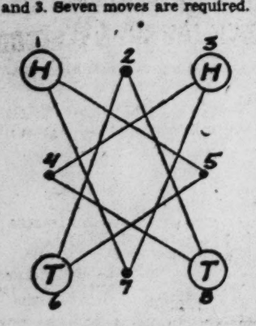
Cryptogram

John D. Rockefeller is the author of the following quotation:

"ST RUQT UV P SXORE XN TYXVXLUY OTPRUZUTK. VX ABKUVTKK YPV PNNXOE ZX CTOLUZ ZDT SPKZT XN TYXVXLUY OTKXBOYTK."

Moving the Coins

Place 4 coins as indicated below at points 1, 3, 6, and 8. 1 and 3 should be "heads" up; 6 and 8, "tails" up. The problem is to move the coins along the lines (one at a time) so as to get the "heads up" on 6 and 8, and the "tails up" on 1 and 3. Seven moves are required.



Letter Changing

Here's another from Maryville, Tenn. Try changing LIME to BONE in 3 moves.

How Many Shingles?

If 2,400 shingles 4 inches wide are required for shingling a barn, how many 3-inch shingles would be needed?

Romantic Lovers in Literature

This list is shared by a Fennimore, Wisconsin, reader. The first has been checked by way of example. Can you match the others?

1	Paolo	Astarte	
2	Aucassin	Iseult	
3	Abelard	Francesca	1
4	Petrarch	Guinevere	
5	Leander	Juliet	
6	Manfred	Penelope	
7	Odysseus	Laura	
8	Tristram	Hero	
9	Romeo	Heloise	
10	Lancelot	Nicolette	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Obligation

We cannot allow those who serve us well to labor under any privation or discomfort that it is in our power to remove.—Dickens ("Nicholas Nickleby").

Waterval Boven Falls, Eastern Transvaal, South Africa

South African Railways and Harbours

Brevities

Detroit News: No distinction visited on him in after years can touch the first time he made the city directory.

St. Louis Star-Times: The two objections to modernistic houses are the design and the material. It's awful to use everlasting material in anything that ugly.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo News: The "conscientious objectors" to New York World's fair advertising on license plates have been the fair's best advertisers so far.

HOKE'S ANIMAL PRIMER

Oh, look at the Scarecrow!
When the Crows see it
They will think it is the Farmer.
They will not dig up his Corn.
They will fly away
To another Field.
That's what the Farmer thinks.

In Lighter Vein

Making Sure

"I wish to marry your daughter."

"Can you support a family?"

"Yes."

"But there are eight of us."—All for Alla (Stockholm).

Almost the Same

Producer: "You say you've never broadcast before?"

Actor: "Not actually."

Producer: "What do you mean—not actually?"

Actor: "Well, I've been playing for a long time to invisible audiences."—Radio Pictorial.

Style Conscious

In some parts of the South the Negroes still lean to the old-style country dance.

At one dance, when the fiddlers had resined their bows and taken their places on the platform, the M. C. rose.

"Git yo' partners fo' de nex' dance," he yelled. "All you ladies an' gennulmens dat wear shoes an' stockin's take yo' places in de middle of de room. All you ladies an' gennulmens dat wear shoes an' no stockin's take yo places behin' dem. An' yo' barefooted crowd, you jes' jig it roun' in de corners."—Tit-Bits.

More Howlers

"Oliver Twist was a great contortionist."

"A fusillade is the bones of an airplane."

"Transverse is crazy poetry, written while the poet is in a trance.

"A hassock is a Russian cavalryman."

"Triumph is three snorts on a tuba."

Relieved

'Twas Saturday, and the store was crowded:

Salesman: "Yes sir; may I help you?"

Customer: "Thank goodness. I was afraid I was going to be picked up for loitering."

He Probably Received Some, Though

The recent article on "When Women Make Us Smile" reminds a reader of the occasion he took his fiancée to see her first football match.

Toward the conclusion of the game, she turned to him and said, "It's a shame! That wee man with the whistle hasn't had a kick at the ball all the time!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Quotation for Today

THE greatest results in life are usually attained by simple means, and the exercise of ordinary qualities.—SAMUEL SMILES.

Odds and Ends

Ethiopian ABC's

Amharic, the principal language of Ethiopia, has more than 200 letters in its alphabet.

Lighting Liberty

It costs the United States Government about $8,000 a year to illuminate the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

FOOD WAS TRANSPORTED BY AIR — A THOUSAND YEARS AGO!
U.S.
HET
• THE AVERAGE AUTOMOBILE IN THE U.S. TRAVELS 9000 MILES YEARLY!
ONE-THIRD OF THE U.S. IS FOREST LAND.

A thousand years ago a Caliph in Cairo received a shipment of ripe cherries from a point about 400 miles away. The cherries were sent by means of carrier pigeons—each one of the cherries arrived in a silk bag tied to the leg of a pigeon.

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Bubbles in Boiling Water Come From?

If you put a saucepan of cold water on the stove to heat, in a short while (long before the liquid comes to a boil) tiny silvery bubbles will begin to form, many of them sticking to the sides and bottom of the container. These bubbles are dissolved air, which expands and escapes from the water soon after heating begins.

Later, as the temperature of the water nears the boiling point, larger bubbles begin to form on the bottom, next to the flame. As the first of these bubbles rise toward the surface they disappear before reaching the top of the water, being condensed by the cooler water near the surface. Later, when the water has all been heated to 212°, or the boiling point, bubbles form on the bottom and sides of the container and even within the heart of the liquid itself, the bubbles rising to the surface, where they burst.

These latter bubbles are not air bubbles. They are bubbles of water vapor, which is a colorless, odorless

gas which looks like air. Whenever water evaporates, it turns to water vapor. When water is heated, the evaporation, or changing of the water to water vapor, is merely hastened.

Water vapor, which is the result of boiling the water, is known as steam. True, or "live," steam is invisible. This is seen by the fact that when steam is pouring from the spout of a teakettle of boiling water, it is invisible until, an inch or so away from the spout, the steam or water vapor begins to condense in the relatively cool air, into white clouds of water droplets popularly assumed to be steam.

It is a curious fact that you cannot heat water in an open saucepan beyond the boiling point, no matter how hot a fire you may use. The reason for this is that the boiling point is that point at which water changes to water vapor; and adding more heat merely increases the rate at which the water turns to water vapor, but does not increase the heat of the water, for the instant water becomes hotter than 212° Fahrenheit, it ceases to be water and changes to water vapor.

—W. P. Keasbey

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Garage Man

Portland, Ore.

Newcomers to Oregon found a real western friendliness recently in Portland. Before setting out from their home in the Middle West to Salem, the small family had packed all their household goods around the auto. And they were within 50 miles of their destination and a job there, when a car failed to stop on Sandy Boulevard on the east side of Portland and crashed its way across the street and into the little Ford of the newcomers. The Ford wavered, faltered, and refused to run again.

The mishap had happened in front of a garage, and the sound of the crash brought the mechanics and the owner to the street, and they all immediately recognized the plight of the people—for they were evidently not too well-off.

As the father and mother and two youngsters crawled out of the wreck, their faces reflected dismay. The father walked over to the garage man and said: "I suppose you'll have to tow that in somewhere. It can't stay there, can it?"

To a query as to repairs, the man said: "I can't afford to have it fixed, and besides it isn't worth much. We were hoping that we would be able to get to Salem, where I can go to work."

The garage man then turned to his employees and said, "Tow that car in—and see if we haven't one that will run."

The wreck was taken in the garage, and soon another car was brought out. Then the owner of the garage said, "Here's a car. We'll trade, and maybe this will get you to Salem and the job."

After thanking the man with a somewhat tremulous sincerity, the small family started down the street with their running car.

And as the story has spread on the east side, it is pleasant to know that new people are slowing down and buying more gas and oil, and yes, even repairs, from the man on Sandy Boulevard.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ratification of Action Taken Without Quorum

Questions: A standing rule reads, "Motions passed at a meeting at which a quorum is not present are invalid." It has recently been suggested by a member that urgent business might be transacted at such a meeting, and ratified by a subsequent meeting at which a quorum is present. Is this allowable?

Answer: Yes.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Bump

Youngsters are divided into two even sides, each child having an opponent assigned to him. At a signal each one starts bumping his opponent by putting his right hand on his hip and hopping on the right foot. He tries to throw his opponent off balance in such a way that he has to put his left foot down. When he does that he is out of the game.

At the end of 10 minutes, the side with the larger number of players wins.—Bernice S., Maywood, Ill.

True Success

Let a man be true in his intentions and his efforts to fulfill them, and the point is gained, whether he succeed or not.—Letters of Thomas Carlyle.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "We live in a world of economic realities. No business can afford to permit the waste of economic resources."

Moving the Coins: Move 1 to 5; 3 to 7 and then to 1; 8 to 4, to 3, and then to 7; 6 to 2, to 8, to 4, and then to 2; 5 to 6, to 2, and then to 8; 1 to 5, and then to 7; 7 to 1.

Letter Changing: Lime, line, lone, bone.

How Many Shingles?: 3200 shingles.

Romantic Lovers in Literature: Paolo-Francesca; Aucassin-Nicolette; Abelard-Heloise; Petrarch-Laura; Leander-Hero; Manfred-Astarte; Odysseus-Penelope; Tristram-Iseult; Romeo-Juliet; Lancelot-Guinevere.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*All Washed Up*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY JUST GAVE SKIDMORE A BATH AND I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I OUGHT TO WAIT FOR HIM OR NOT!
WHY?
WELL ... WHENEVER HE GIVES SKIDMORE A BATH HE GETS EVERYTHING SO WET HIS MOTHER MAKES HIM STAY IN THE HOUSE TILL HIS CLOTHES DRY.....
THEN BY THAT TIME HIS FATHER COMES HOME AND FINDS TUBBY SMELLS SO STRONGLY OF FLEA SOAP THAT HE MAKES HIM TAKE A BATH — AND AFTER THAT IT'S LATE ...
MY GOODNESS
SORRY, BUDDY — BUT I WON'T BE OUT FOR A LITTLE WHILE ....
SAME OLD STORY, EH?
SEE YOU TOMORROW!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Bright Side*

By CARMACK

TW was grumbling today about Joan having so many dolls —
Said if it wasn't for them she and he could have some wonderful times together —
"How do you know?" I wagged. "If she didn't have the dolls to fuss with she might want to spend hours slicking you up — with a bath or brush, and ribbons and things" —
He saw the point - and the grumbling stopped in a hurry —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Where America Stands

AMID all the confusing news of the day, amid alarums and ultimatums, bombs and bombast, Secretary Hull's calm declaration of the United States' position invites Americans and others to most thoughtful discussion. Undoubtedly there is a large body of American opinion which does not support Mr. Hull's definition of American foreign policy. Disillusionment with the last war and apparent safety from today's war threats have built up a very real determination to keep clear. But daily, as the world's turmoil grows, it becomes apparent that more and more Americans are moving to Mr. Hull's position or beyond it to active belligerence of thought.

This newspaper has long maintained that the position of the United States in the world is such that it cannot live apart. We have supported the effort to prevent profiteering on other nations' wars from involving the United States. But we have questioned the validity of an ostrich neutrality which refuses to recognize the extent to which the United States is "entangled" in the economic life of the world. And we have questioned the morality of a safety-first attitude which denies any obligation to help uphold international standards of law and order.

We are even more pacific than Mr. Hull. We heartily support his efforts for economic disarmament through reciprocal trade treaties. But we believe that positive peacemaking begins and must primarily depend on peaceful thinking. Recognizing the need to arouse the defenders of democracy to more positive action, we yet believe that there should be greater effort to understand and live in the world with peoples who, often with idealistic purposes, adopt different forms of government. We are convinced that denouncing dictatorship will not heal the world's hurt, any more than war will make the world safe for democracy.

But we prefer Mr. Hull's firm belligerence to the unstable isolationism of Americans who refuse to co-operate for peace but are already mentally bayoneting half a dozen nations and indulging a hate that eventually would find expression in war. And we see ultimately no sound ground for international peace except Mr. Hull's formula—support of treaties plus change by peaceful methods.

We have urged more active measures to remove peacefully injustices which are now being removed by new injustices and the suppression of freedom. But international anarchy cannot be tolerated. The world has become too small. The changing tone of American thinking shows that Americans are again making that discovery. Mr. Hull states the only war-time position for America.

Meanwhile it is necessary to maintain as much calm as possible. America is fortunate; it has the opportunity and the obligation to resist warlike thinking. As Mr. Hull says:

> The catastrophic developments of recent years, the startling events of the past weeks, offer a tragic demonstration of how quickly the contagious scourge of treaty-breaking and armed violence spreads from one region to another.

That does not mean that the United States must underwrite Czechoslovakia's treatment of her German-speaking minority. It does mean that it is altogether well for Americans to recognize and for the rest of the world to know that America is not neutral today in her thinking about democracy and aggression, and that if there is war and she is ultimately drawn in, it will be on the side which is already apparent.

Buying Movies in the Dark

ONE can hardly imagine motion picture production as being one of the great industries of the United States if its product were offered to the public the way it is sold to the theater owner.

A typical advertisement, under those circumstances, might run:

> Be sure to see No. 81! The great mystery drama! It's stupendous! Colossal! What's it about? We don't know. Who are the stars? Is it fit for the children? What's the difference?

Or another:

> Don't miss No. 14-A. The picture of the year. At least it's one of our fifty pictures for the year, and your exhibitor has to take them all if he gets any. It may be comedy, it may be tragedy, it may be musical, it may be crime, it may be sex, it may be farce. You'll know when you see it.

These describe substantially the system known to independent motion picture theater owners as block booking and blind selling—practices which are the subject of the Neely-Pettengill bill lately given a favorable report by the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The very definition of these sales methods as given in the committee report seems condemnation enough:

> Compulsory block booking is the practice whereby each of the eight major producer-distributors (called the Big Eight) sells to the exhibitors during each recurrent selling season its entire output of motion pictures for the ensuing year, affording the exhibitors no choice except to take all of the pictures so offered, or none.
>
> Blind selling is the practice, also followed by the Big Eight, whereby pictures are sold to the exhibitors usually before they have been produced and with little or no information as to the character of the pictures that will be delivered, the stories that will be embodied therein, or the treatment which will be accorded to the story material in the filming thereof.

The social effects of such practice are more far-reaching than might be imagined. The result is that independent theaters, which include the great bulk of neighborhood and small-town show houses most largely attended by children, must contract for the output of three or four of the large producers in order to get some pictures patrons will be sure to want.

The remedy proposed in the Neely-Pettengill bill is to prohibit block booking of films in interstate commerce and to require that the film producer furnish the exhibitor a reliable synopsis of the picture at the time of sale. This does not seem at all unreasonable. It is not an attempt at regulation of the industry, except to break up a monopolistic abuse. It is primarily a move to introduce greater selectivity into the distribution of films and to give local communities a chance to express through their exhibitors some effective choice for the kind of films they like.

The bill is indorsed by an impressive list of educational, religious, and civic organizations. Motion pictures are made to be shown in the dark, but they should be bought in the light.

Troubadours in Town

THERE is a move on foot in Britain's capital to ban street singers and musicians from the West End, where, it is alleged, their efforts annoy occupants of premises, and interfere with work.

Apart from this new opposition, these are difficult days for the strolling troubadour: modern conditions bear as hardly upon him as upon his more eminent brother of the orchestra; and if canned music has curtailed the activities of the one, the mechanic symphony of the streets, with its recurring and shattering theme for electric drills, goes far to drown the notes of the other.

Indeed, on a main thoroughfare, the troubadour can seldom interfere with workers, since, except in the case of an early reveille, or a late serenade, it is only very occasionally, during a lull in the bombardment, that the chirrup of his violin, or the twitter of his tin-whistle, can be caught. Even the staccato merriment of the barrel organ emerges over but a limited area.

In the quieter streets it is, of course, another matter; and if his audience are not in the vein for music, they must command our sympathy. It is true that they may emulate Pied Piper's Street

> Where any one playing on pipe or tabor
> Was sure for the future to lose his labour,

or, more generous, they may allow themselves to be mulcted of "hush-money"; but neither remedy is very satisfactory. Yet, on the other hand, there are those who welcome him, and he has especially, like the Pied Piper, a following among the children. Perhaps, instead of banning him altogether, he might be restricted to certain hours, or compelled to be literally a wandering, and not a lingering, minstrel.

Relief Inquiry

A REMARKABLE variety of political reasoning appears in the letter of Senator James F. Byrnes, chairman of the Senate special committee on unemployment and relief, conveying the committee's refusal to call a witness requested by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The witness was Ben Whitehurst, former member of the WPA staff and author of a magazine article alleging politics in relief.

"It would be the first time we have permitted any witnesses to appear to make charges against the administration of WPA," Mr. Byrnes writes. "We all know that charges of some kind are made daily in every state about the administration of work relief by WPA, and relief by the state. If we invite Mr. Whitehurst," the Senator continues, "we will have no argument to justify the refusal to listen to hundreds of others."

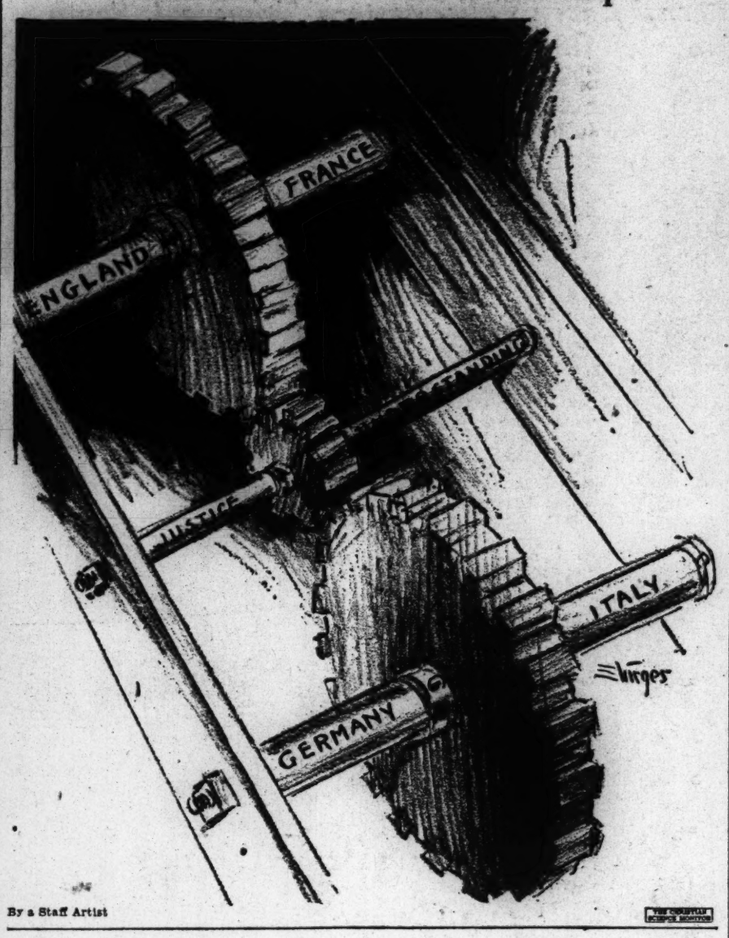
One's immediate impulse is to ask, "What is an investigating committee for if it is not to investigate charges?" In all probability this is the first time such a committee ever refused to investigate because of the multiplicity of complaints.

Mr. Byrnes doubtless feels that the primary object of the special committee was to study basic causes of unemployment rather than abuses of relief and that the $10,000 appropriation available would be inadequate to pen up the field of recriminations about relief administration. Moreover, such an inquiry in a campaign year would tend to become more of a political show than a quest for facts.

Yet the resolution which authorized the Byrnes committee and instructed it to "study, survey and investigate the problems of relief and unemployment" is clearly broad enough to cover an inquiry into the efficiency of relief administration if the committee chose so to construe it.

Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, a genuine, thorough examination not merely into the political aspects of relief administration but into the effectiveness and integrity of relief methods should be made with a view to formulating long-range relief policy and organization. That kind of an investigation, fairly made, ought to be one of the first items on the agenda of the next Congress.

Another Small Axis That Would Help



By a Staff Artist

Benedict Arnold in a Novel

Book News of the Day

BENEDICT ARNOLD—How long that name has been in America a synonym for treason! And yet how little Americans have fathomed or cared to understand the tortures of calumny that hounded him, the humane though misguided motives with which he justified the fatal action to himself, or the terrible price he paid.

All these have been recreated with consummate skill and a finely restrained feeling by Frank O. Hough in RENOWN (New York: Carrick & Evans. $2.50). Mr. Hough had written three novels and was at work on a fourth when his researches in military history fastened his interest upon the impetuous leader of the Northern Army in the early phase of the Revolution.

* * *

He begins with a dashing account of the valor and ability which made Arnold the hero of Saratoga, a leader for whom "even the militia would fight" and to whom Washington presented a pair of epaulettes as to his "most valued general." Then came the stream of innuendoes and slanders which caused the Continental Congress to elevate men of lesser achievements over him in rank and eventually to order a reprimand on a series of picayunish and hearsay charges of which Arnold felt unjustly accused. There is a fine scene in which Washington counsels patience under these attacks and later a touching one in which Arnold wonders why he could not have had, like Washington, more faith in the people and less annoyance at the Continental Congress.

With full but never tedious detail the author leads us to see how Arnold's apostasy was no mere hasty decision or bargain for money. He shows how the lack of congressional appreciation, the badgering by political enemies, the neglect of two years' back pay and expenses, and the suffering from the wound received at Saratoga must have rankled while Arnold was military governor at Philadelphia. Marriage to Peggy Shippen, with her Tory connections and lavish tastes, supplied another influence, though Peggy was to the last a devoted wife.

* * *

But the factor which Americans have generally overlooked and which, if Mr. Hough is correct, was the trump card of the British negotiators, was the belief cultivated in Arnold that he could be the means of bringing peace in the place of prolonged internecine carnage and of saving America the rigors of conquest in the wake of what appeared a hopeless struggle. Was there no more of self-seeking than this? Yes, there was desire for renown, the acclaim that was very breath to Arnold, such renown as John Churchill, later Duke of Marlborough, won in forsaking the Stuarts for King William and the glories of Blenheim.

But a far different reputation awaited Arnold; and his repudiation in England as the Whigs came into power is told with compelling pathos. Harried out of his promised rank and into involuntary retirement, he lamented, "They will not even let me die a soldier's death," and he never found in England a real home, a coterie of friends or a commander to respect as he had honored Washington. The story is well worth reading, because it is a well told story—and the American who reads it may soften a little the inflection with which he speaks the name of Benedict Arnold.

T. N.

Mirror of World's Opinion

Britain's Business

POLITICALLY, events on the Continent this week have reinforced the conclusion that the course of wisdom for us is to keep ourselves free from European commitments.

From another point of view—that of trade and investment—a similar lesson should be learned. Our real interests lie within the British Commonwealth of Nations and primarily within our own island shores. . . . Whether we like it or not, the fact must be faced that neither of the rival ideologies—Fascism or (as in Russia) nationalistically-minded Communism—is compatible with an expansion of international trade or foreign investment.

The U. S. S. R. has no interest in foreign trade save as a temporary expedient until her own production is self-sufficient. The Nazi-Fascist dictatorships in Europe, in whose orbit Austria is now embraced, restrict progressively imports not essential for armaments.

Before our eyes the Chinese market is being converted into a close preserve for exploitation exclusively by a more and more totalitarian Japan. Wherever Fascism in one form or another has penetrated, from Greece to Brazil, British investors have suffered from defaults and repudiations of debts.

This being so, the less internationally-minded we become in matters of trade and finance, the more we concentrate on the development of our own country and the Empire, the better it will be for us.—*Evening Standard*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Behind the Lines in Loyalist Spain

By Kate Mangan

SALAMANCA

DURING the last year in Republican Spain very striking changes have taken place. I was in Spain in October, 1936, after the outbreak of the civil war. The atmosphere then was extraordinarily exciting and stimulating as of a people who had awakened after centuries of sleep. The military rebellion broke out in all towns of any size almost simultaneously and the people in Barcelona and Madrid were then still elated at having rapidly crushed it. They were optimistic and believed the war would soon be ended and they would be left, free and glorious, to carve their own future.

Today there is a different atmosphere. The queues are long; the soap queue has as many standees as the bread queue. There are great crowds. The population is swollen by the refugees, roughly estimated at 3,000,000. Troops march off to the front and they march more smartly and are better uniformed and better equipped than they were—but they go in silence and people no longer remark their going especially.

Women no longer rush to hug and kiss refugee children. A little boy ragged and apathetic may come into a soda fountain. He sits on a stool until the waiter notices him and silently hands him a bit of stale bread. Giving is taken for granted but entails a real sacrifice.

But a boy begging is exceptional. The teachers in the children's colonies struggle with commendable unselfishness to keep their charges fed and clothed.

"It is not what one could wish, I know," one matron said apologetically, as she saw me to the door, "but at least it keeps the children off the streets. Here anyway there are no wild, destitute children as there were in Russia. We take some sort of care of all of them."

Everything is getting shabby and worn. Trains are dirty, automobiles decrepit, shortage of soap and spare parts and every kind of raw material is responsible for the squalor which has crept up as far as Barcelona from Madrid. Madrid was once a smart and beautiful modern city, Catalonia a clean and prosperous province.

* * *

I have not seen Madrid for many months—but there are now many other "martyr cities." Bilbao was certainly one of them. In all the coast towns people are beginning to look as they looked last winter in Madrid. Their faces seem anxious and shrunken. The winter has been exceptionally cold, there have been heavy snowfalls in Madrid and Barcelona. There is insufficient food and lack of heating. Spaniards are remarkable for their splendid carriage. Now women droop into their shawls and creep about; the stouter ones seem ashamed to be so well-favored.

But the war has brought a feeling of unity between the different parts of loyalist Spain which never existed before. The people of Madrid, of Andalusia and Asturias and the Basque provinces were formerly very little known in Catalonia and the Levante.

The Malaga refugees are much more primitive than the Catalans. When they first came the Catalans laughed at their lisping, Andaluz accent, and told stories of women who had never seen a cooking stove and who made fires on the floor in the houses that were given to them. Now that is all different.

The first week in January was Children's Week. January 6 is the traditional day for Spanish children to receive presents. On that date they leave their shoes on the balcony to be filled. Donations came from every source inside Spain. The soldiers contributed generously, and foreign Aid to Spain organizations, especially from France, sent truckloads of clothes, toys and candy.

The theaters and cinemas in Barcelona gave free shows catering for juvenile taste. Children's parties were organized by town authorities and school groups with performances of folk dances and songs, some by children, and with a distribution of toys and chocolate. In fact, the children of very poor parents have probably never before spent so gay a "Children's Week."

* * *

The amazing vitality and doggedness of Spaniards is shown in the way they put up with privations and carry on constructive work even in war time.

Water has been brought in pipe lines to the trenches on the Madrid front. The Madrid-Valencia railway, which is to solve the problem of transport to Madrid, is almost completed. The school system is still developing and bomb-proof shelters for schools are under construction as well as plans for using existing shelters after the war as schools above and gymnasiums below.

An army has been created, uniformed, provided with boots and arms, mostly by home industry; existing factories have been converted to other uses and technicians have been rapidly trained.

The welding together of all the different political militia into a non-political Peoples' Army has done much to produce unity among the parties of the Left.

But the Loyalists are not so exuberant as they were in the early days. They have given up hopes of international support. "Non-intervention" is a subject of bitter irony with them. Their pride has been roused by the feeling that, however handicapped they may be, they can only in the long run rely upon themselves and their own resources. Even though their hopes for outside support have died out, they go doggedly on.

Austria's Economic Value to Germany

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After all, mineral resources are the sinews of a nation's strength, and Hitler, in the midst of acknowledging his heils, has shrewdly not overlooked an occasional reference to the material contribution which Austria brings to the Reich. What Germany, as one of the self-proclaimed "have not" nations, has been contending that she lacks is such essentials as iron and steel, copper, cotton, rubber, petroleum, and most of the nonferrous metals. Let's examine Austria's resources.

In 1937, the iron and steel plants of Austria produced 625,000 tons of steel ingots. By comparison, Germany's output was 19,380,000 tons, and that of the United States 49,500,000 tons. There are fifteen separate iron and steel makers in the United States each of whose output is greater than that of all Austria. Henry Ford's steel plant at Detroit, though only an adjunct to his automobile manufacturing facilities, is double that of Austria. Considering also that its resources of iron ore are commensurate with its production, Austria will indeed prove a broken reed for Hitler to lean on from the standpoint of ferrous metals.

Even taking lignite into consideration, Austria's output of coal in 1936, the latest year for which statistics are available, was barely more than 3,100,000 tons, or exactly one half the current weekly shipments from bituminous coal mines in the United States. Also in 1936 Austria mined 1,543 tons of copper out of the total world production of 1,886,184 tons. To the world's output of 1,493,387 tons of lead in 1936, Austria contributed exactly 8,232 tons. Of tin, zinc, quicksilver, and other metals that are essential both to war and peace-time operation of industry, Austria does not even rate a line in world statistics.

Politically, Austria may be a prize to the German Reich, but metallurgically, she is a liability, and when dictators approach the plastic limit of peace-loving democracies they need something more metallic than the ring of their admirers' cheers.

E. C. B.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Today's Anthony Edens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Monitor's Washington correspondent writes in a recent "Intimate Message From Washington" that "the Hull policies (United States) cannot succeed without Britain on the Moral—the Eden—side of no compromise with the lawbreakers." A policy of compromise with that which is unprincipled, undemocratic, unchristian, means retreat and surrender to the evils of totalitarian government. Sooner or later, the democracies must fearlessly and unselfishly meet the challenge of the totalitarian menace, at home and abroad, without compromise and retreat. To continually compromise "with the lawbreakers" will ultimately bring about the very thing the democracies now fear.

Actions speak louder and more truly than words, therefore, deeds, not words, should be the test as to the humanitarian aims and purposes of the Hitler-Mussolini alliance and regime. A. H. H., in your letter column, writes that "the only protection against the entry of Fascism and Communism is unity, which is achieved when individuals, uniting in a common ideal, create a civic benefit or equity by means of a civil service which works for the community at large." Let us internationalize this unity to include all democratic thinking nations, and let such thinking and action be done from the standpoint of principle—moral unity. The Anthony Edens of today believe that the present and future greatness of America, England, democracy, and civilization, lies in the triumph of principle—against such there can be no lawbreakers.

H. E. HEWITT

Piedmont, Calif.

"Germany and Britain"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Germany and Britain" was much appreciated, especially in view of the fact that it is an unbiased article, and we know that you make every effort to give only truthful statements.

However, your readers should know the following facts about England, in order to get a fair idea why it is that up to now we have been very careful not to get involved too deep into foreign affairs. The last general election in this country showed how divided we were; the National party polled not much more than 50 per cent of the votes, whilst the Socialist Party had practically all the rest. At present the individuals of these two parties have not yet learned how to appreciate the good in each other, and so help Britain to overcome its problems.

The general feeling here is, that we have got to get rid of enemies, so-called, and have friends instead. This does not, of course, mean peace at any price, but merely a more sincere effort to understand each other's problems and cure them.

Already there is an Anglo-German Friendship League, and it is going to be extended to Italy and France. This will promote good business relationship, also social intercourse, and the dead will bury the dead.

America, it seems to us, prefers to remain an isolationist country. Perhaps some of our colonies, too, will adopt this attitude. Poor old England has recently felt herself rather deserted by her relations, but perhaps it is for our own good, as we shall prove. Our close neighbors are going to be friends, and language is not going to be an obstacle to peace.

C. W. KNIGHTS

Waterlooville, Hants, England.

Germans (?) in Czechoslovakia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A lot has been said lately about a German minority in Czechoslovakia and of Herr Hitler's promise to protect the rights of Germans everywhere.

Unbiased thinkers would sympathize with any nation's desire to protect their own people if, as a result of a so-called peace treaty, some of their number were ruthlessly severed from their fatherland. But I feel it would be more truthful to speak of that minority as: 3,000,000 German-speaking Austrians—who, because of a plebiscite properly taken, became part of the recently formed State of Czechoslovakia.

Has Herr Hitler any more right to call this minority "German" than President Roosevelt would have to call Canadians "Americans" because they speak the same language on the same continent and have similar ideals?

I should appreciate exact information on this point.

DAVID S. CHRISTIE

Hawkesbury, Ont., Can.

Editor's Note:—Before the World War the territory of the so-called "Sudeten Germans" was included in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Two Hens, Two Shirts and a Theory

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think the following quotation from the American Metal Market may interest Monitor readers:

"Once upon a time there was a farmer who sold two hens and with the proceeds bought two shirts. So the farmer had two shirts and the city man had two hens. Then along came a theorist who told the farmer he should get more money for his hens by making them scarcer. He must kill one of his hens and bury it, or at least he must not raise so many and then he would get more income.

"The theorist then went to the city and told the working man that he must work fewer hours so he could get more money. That, of course, caused all manufactured products to cost more. So after a while the farmer brought only one hen to market and he got as much money for his one hen as he had previously got for two. He felt fine. He then went to buy some shirts, but found that shirts also had doubled in price, so he got only one shirt. Then he didn't feel so fine. Now the farmer has one shirt and the city man has one hen where, before the days of modern theorizing, the farmer could have had two shirts and the city man two hens. This theory is called 'The More Abundant Life.'"

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